

20 Jan 05

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLIV] No. 5 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

[NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA]

Remnant Day, Tuesday, Jan'y 17th

COMMENCING AT 9.30 O'CLOCK.

We will place 500 Remnants of all kinds. Dress Goods, Silks, Tweeds, Flannels, Linings, Tickings, Table Linens, Flannelettes, Shirtings, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, etc. These will be placed out on counters and tables convenient for seeing and choosing, the length and price plainly marked on each piece, and they may be yours at

One Third off the Price. Come in and see us.

A GREAT CLEARING OUT

of all kinds of winter lines before stock-taking two weeks from this date
—lots of wearing time ahead too.

20 Per Cent. Discount off

Furs of all Kinds, and Jackets

Clearing Out

Comforters and Blankets.

Clearing Out

Winter Waists and Wool Goods.

Clearing Out

Trimmed Millinery at half price.

Clearing Out

Winter Jackets, many lines at almost half; Children's Ulsters 20 per cent. off.

Clearing Out

Men's Caps, Mitts, Cardigans.

Clearing Out

Skirts, Suits, Waists. A liberal discount off these goods.

Be ready for a White Goods Sale

Announcement and display will be made the day of the
Remnant Sale, Tuesday next.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO'Y.

HARDY DRY GOODS CO'Y.

CHEAPSIDE, - NAPANEE.

BLOCKS, SLABS, AND CORDWOOD.

—FOR SALE—

CHAS. STEVENS,
West Side Market.

W. G. WILSON, BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL. Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS
RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON
HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND
ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

ALBERT COLLEGE.

Belleville, Ontario
Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete
courses. Many graduates occupying im-
portant places as book-keepers and short hand
reporters.

\$37.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric
light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but
books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—
longer time at same rate. Special reduc-
tion to ministers, or to two or more entering
at the same time from same family or place.
A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an
expert penman, and specialist in Shorthand
in constant attendance. The teachers in the
literary department also assist in the work.
The high character of the College is a
guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship
FREE.

Students may enter at any time.
Address, PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.
Belleville, Ont.

RE-OPENING!

H. B. McCABE wishes to
re-open his

PAINT SHOP
in Webster & Boyes' Old Stand,
where he will be pleased to greet his
old customers as well as any new ones
who wish any work in his line. All
work done promptly and neatly, such
as TRIMMING, REPAIRING, and
PAINTING.

CHARGES MODERATE.
Consistent with first-class workmanship
A CALL SOLICITED.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—

The farm known as the Thompsons Point
farm, containing about 170 acres. This farm is
situated in the Bay of Quinte midway between
Deseronto and Picton, and would make a
splendid summer resort as the lands call
between eight and ten times a day.
It is principally fenced with red cedar rails.
For full particulars apply to D. W. ALLISON,
Apolinistown, Ont.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your
trade in

Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,
Pressed Hay, Etc.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament
of Canada at its next session for an Act to
incorporate a railway Company under the name
of the "Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway
Company," with power to construct, operate
and maintain a railway from a point on Geo-
rgian Bay between Point Severn and Penetou-
guishine, in a south-easterly direction through
the counties of Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria,
Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington,
Frontenac and Lanark, or any of them, to a
point of connection with the Ontario and Que-
bec Railway between Cornville and Maberly
with such powers as are usually given to Rail-
way companies incorporated by the Parlia-
ment of Canada; and that the said works be
declared to be for the general advantage of
Canada.

ANDREW T. THOMPSON,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Cayuga, 1st December, 1904.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

Under and by virtue of a Writ of Execution
issued out of the Seventh Division Court of
the County of Lennox and Addington, and to
me directed and delivered at the suit of
Thomas Evans and against the lands of Mrs.
Mary A. McMullen, I have seized and taken
into execution all the estate, right, title, inter-
est and equity of redemption of the said Mary
A. McMullen, of in and to all and singular
those certain parcels or tracts of land and
premises, situate, lying and being in the Town-
ship of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and
Addington, and being comprised in that part
of lot No. 6, in the 3rd concession of the said
Township of Sheffield lying east of White
Lake, also that part of the south half of lot No.
7, in the 3rd concession of the Township of
Sheffield aforesaid, lying east of White Lake.
All of which I will offer for sale at my office
in the Court House, in the Town of Napanee,
on SATURDAY, THE 25th DAY OF MARCH
1905.

GEO. D. HAWLEY,
Sheriff Co. Lennox and Addington,
Sheriff's Office, Napanee, Dec. 21st, 1904.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the James Bay Railway Company will
apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next
session, for an Act authorizing the Company
to change its name and empowering it to lease,
purchase or otherwise acquire the lines of the
Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Rail-
way Company and to amalgamate with that
Company; also to extend and define the
powers of the Company with respect to the
issue of bonds, debentures and other securities
and for power to construct the lines of railway
below mentioned; also empowering the Com-
pany to lease to the Canadian Northern Rail-
way Company its lines or leased lines or any of
them and to give that Company running
powers thereover.

The lines referred to are the following:—
(1) From a point on the Company's line south
of Lake Muskoka thence easterly to Montreal
passing through or near Ottawa with branches
to Ottawa and Hawkesbury.
(2) From a point on or near the French River
thence easterly to Montreal passing through or
near Ottawa with branches to Ottawa and
Hawkesbury.
(3) From a point on the Company's line at or
near Sudbury thence westerly and south of
Lake Nipigon to a point on the Canadian
Northern Railway West of Port Arthur, pass-
ing through or near Port Arthur or with a
branch to Port Arthur.

Z. A. LASH,
Solicitor for Applicant.
Dated December 8th, 1904.

STRAY LAMBS—STRAYED TO THE

premises of R. Hawkins, lot 4, 5th con-
cession, three Lambs. Owner may have same
by calling for them and paying expenses.
R. HAWKINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

George A. Caton is not in the employ of
the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Com-
pany, and is not authorized to receive any
premiums or transact business of any nature
whatever for or on behalf of said Company.
B. HAL BROWN,
General Manager.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE

FARM PROPERTY, at the law office of
Herrington, Warner & Grange, in the town of
Napanee on SATURDAY JAN. 21st 1905 at 2
o'clock p.m. Under and by virtue of power
of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will
be produced at the time of sale, there will be
offered for sale by Public Auction at the above
place and time the following real estate:
All and singular that certain parcel or tract
of land and premises situate, lying and being
composed of the West half of lot number 33 in
the 3rd concession of the Township of Ernest-
town in the County of Lennox and Addington
containing 100 acres be the same more or less.
(This property is situated about 1-2 mile from
the village of Odessa.)

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent of purchase
money cash, balance in 30 days. For further
particulars and conditions of sale apply to
HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Vendors Solicitors, Napanee Ont.

Election Expenses

—OF—

HIRAM KEECH

A candidate for the House of Commons,
for the Electoral District of Lennox and
Addington at the Election held on Nov.
3rd 1904.

Rent of Halls.....	\$38 00
Livery.....	107 25
Printing and advertising.....	67 00
Rent of Committee rooms.....	5 50
Supplies.....	16 00
Rent of Furniture.....	5 00
Personal expenses of candidate.....	193 00
	431 75

GEO. WOODS, Financial Agent.

Dated at Tamworth this 26th day of Dec,
1904.

ANNUAL MEETING!

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox
Agricultural Society will be
held in the

Town Hall, Napanee,

—ON—

Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1905

AT 2 P. M.

E. MING, Sec'y.

The Happiness of Health.—Exhilara-
tion is the ripple and laughter of pure
blood as it courses through the veins.
South American Kidney Cure drives out all
impurities and insures the richness and
purity that is essential to perfect health—
successful because it merits it—popular
because it fulfills every promise—a Kidney
medicine solely and purely. It never fails.
—126. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

FROM JAN. 3rd

You may spend a most profitable time in the
new school—The

Frontenac
Business College

Collegiate Building, Barrie and Clergy Streets,
KINGSTON, ONT.

Everything bright, clean and up-to-date.
Thorough course the basis of good results.
Write for particulars.

W. H. SHAW, President. T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the
Council Chambers, in the Court House,
Napanee, on

Tuesday, 24th Jan., 1905.

at 2 p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the
undersigned not later than Wednesday, 25th
January in order that they may receive con-
sideration.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk

Dated 3rd January, 1905.

ANNUAL MEETING!

—OF—

The Napanee Cemetery Co'y.

will be held in the

Council Chamber, Napanee,

—ON—

Wednesday, January 25th
1905.

All stock holders are requested to be
present. By order.

F. W. SMITH, President.

COLEBROOK.

We have just experienced the heaviest
snow storm of the season; roads almost
impassable. A number of men with two
teams of horses hitched to the village snow
plough, drew it through the streets of this
place and Yarker, which makes the streets
of the two villages and the road between
the villages in a fairly good condition, but
the roads outside are completely filled.

The revival services held in the Method-
ist church by Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, have
been the most successful of any held here for
years.

Miss Georgie Warner received a hand-
some present in money from the congrega-
tion of the Methodist church, as a slight
remembrance of her faithful services as
organist.

We are sorry to announce the death of
Mr. Hicks, an old and respected resident,
who lived with Ellison Martin. The
funeral was held at Mr. Martin's house on
January 4th.

Ross McKee, Kingston, spent his holi-
days at A. C. Warner's.

"Alfred, King of the Anglo-Saxons"
—Collegiate Lecture, Friday, January
20th. A rare treat.

NANANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

DA—FRIDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1905

BEAVER LAKE.

Alva Emberly and family have returned home, after spending a few days visiting his father's, John Emberly of Yarker.

D. A. Reid has had a new well drilled and a pump put in.

Alva Emberly was elected trustee for Beaver Lake school this year.

Mrs. George Mowbray is on the sick list.

Frank Donnelly has returned to the shanty, after spending the holidays at home here.

We are glad to see Thomas Stinson is improving nicely; he is able to walk.

Mrs. Simeon Kellar, Hayes Corners, spent a few days at Mrs. A. Kellar's.

Miss Lillie Kellar spent a few days the guest of Miss May Kellar's, Hayes Corners.

Mrs. O'Kill McKnight has been on the sick list for the past week.

Rumor says a wedding soon.

Misses Maggie and Minnie Close have returned to Nanapenee after spending holidays with their parents.

Erwin Card and family spent a few days with his brother, Mr. Card.

ODESSA.

The Free Methodists ended a three days' successful district convention, Sunday.

Presiding Elder Allen, of Picton, (an old Odessa boy) delivered a spirited, effective Sunday morning sermon, immediately after which communion was given and a young man consecrated to the ministry.

Anson Rose, Denis Snider, Russell Howard and Matthew Clark, since last writing, slipped on icy places each sustaining serious injury.

Ernestown council convened, Monday, setting down to a business basis. Auditors R. H. Lapum, C. N. Neville; assessor, J. W. Girdineer.

Barney Babcock, the hustling Blade and Ledger newboy, crushed his thumb with a stick of stove wood.

The little lad Ray Rose, who so narrowly escaped gas asphyxiation recently, is out again ready for trouble.

Dr. Nathan F. Snider's funeral was largely attended Friday, at his residence, and the remains vaulted at Wilton.

Snow? Well, yes. Two feet on the level and another consignment to follow. Roads almost impassable.

Mrs. Caton, aged about eighty-five, widow of the late Patrick Caton, is dead at her son's, Thomas Caton, 6th concession, Ernestown.

BATH ITEMS.

The Ladies and gentlemen of St. John's church, Newburgh, and their friends, gave a concert in the Town Hall, Bath, on Jan. 6th, by request of the Ladies of Bath.

The programme was good. In addition to the play—"My Turn Next" and the "Indian Drill" in costume, and "Looking Back," excellent songs were sung by Mrs. C. H. Finkle, accompanied by Mr. F. G. Miller, on the violin, and Mrs. Sidney Littlewood—also bright swinging choruses by Bath girls, and guitar and piano selections by the Misses Rowse and Kiefer and Messrs Wemp and Hogue. Rev. McTear, the chairman, heartily thanked the performers and congratulated the Newburgh people on their pluck in keeping their appointment, and the comparatively large audience for attending in spite of the weather.

Mr. F. G. Miller and the Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe were the guests of Rev. McTear, and also most kindly entertained by Mr. D. T. Rowse.

The Rev. Rural Dean Dibb was the guest of Mr. J. J. Johnston.

A supper was tendered the visitors at the residence of Mr. Davy which spoke highly for the hospitality of the Bath people.

Being detained by bad roads at Bath over Sunday, the Rev. Rural Dean Dibb preached at St. John's in the morning and Rev. Radcliffe in the evening.

THE NANANEE BANK ROBBERY.

On a recent afternoon the curtain fell on the last scene and the concluding act in the famous Nanapenee Bank Robbery case.

The doors of the Provincial Prison, Kingston, opened and gave freedom to James Sleeman, the last of the group sentenced for complicity in the offence. How widely scattered are the different actors in the drama that startled the people of this town on a bright summer morning in 1897.

Ponton, the bank teller, and alleged instigator of the robbery escaped punishment.

What of the others? George Pare life long crook and expert mechanic, received a sentence of three years and died in a convicts cell. His sister, Mrs. Saucier, of Montreal, who handled part of the unsigned bills and when detected gave the information that led to her brother's arrest, claimed the body and had it interred in a quiet churchyard adjacent to the Quebec Metropolis. W. H. Holden served his sentence and disappeared from the view of those who knew him through his connection with the deal.

Jack Roach was allowed out on suspended sentence and later on was arrested in Montreal for another offence and sent to St. Vincent de Paul for 21 years. There appendicitis claimed him after he had served nine months. Mackie was given the longest term—10 years—and served four of them. The ticket-of-leave system was first applied in his case and lately his liberty was given him.

Sleeman was arrested in Windsor, charged with passing part of the stolen money—unsigned ten dollar bills—and in company with a man named Mathias was given six years. Six months was all that the last named served, but Sleeman was forced to put up with confinement and frugal fare for over three years. Taking his good time into consideration had he fourteen months to serve, but the Department of Justice believing that he had been sufficiently punished for his part in the affair ordered his release.

Death has, in the few intervening years claimed some of the stars in the case. Mr. Justice Ferguson passed away four years ago, and death suddenly claimed at Atlantic City, where he was rusticiating, B. B. Coker, K. C., the eminent criminal lawyer who was Crown prosecutor.

Roach and Pare are forgotten except by those that ties of blood keep always closely bound together. One year after the trail at Cobourg, the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. H. Webb, who had the charge of the Court room during the final scene, answered the dreaded messenger, and the foreman of the jury, Mr. Jos. Warner, who announced to a waiting and impatient audience "not guilty" was stricken blind.

A fresh consignment of Christie's Fancy biscuits and sodas just in at

GREY LION GROCERY.

POLITICS vs RELIGION.

The basis upon which public offices are sought is not a desire to be of service to the country or municipality, but to receive honors from the country, province or municipality. If men had the fear of God before them, and served Him, seeking to honor His name, they would not seek honor for themselves. How can ye believe which receive honor one of another, and seek not the honor that cometh from God only? John 5: 44.

Many profess to be in Christian fellowship and brotherly love, therefore in perfect unity one with the other, and have even joined the same denomination professing to promote this unity, yet when political campaigns begin, they are immediately at variance, and even engage in stern and zealous conflict one against the other. A Christian desires not, and, if faithful will not have partnership with nor give favor to anything that is at enmity with and destructive to "peace on earth and good will

THE BEST..... OYSTERS

AT— J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

OUR NEW QUARTERS.

This week the EXPRESS moved into their new office on John street. Although it will be a week or so before we are completely settled, the paper will be issued as usual and our Job office will be always ready for business. Drop in and pay us a visit and see how you like our new place of business. Our location is on the east side of John street, leading to the Post Office next Ferguson's Barber shop. Our subscribers and friends will kindly make a note of this, which will avoid confusion.

REGISTRATION.

The following is a list of those who registered at the court held for the registering of Manhood Suffrage voters on Thursday. The court is being held in the council chamber and will be continued to-day, ending at 9 p.m. The following gentlemen compose the court: Judge Madden, Magistrate Daly, W. P. Deroche and J. E. Herring.

Howard, Henry
Doney, Levi
Gibson, Herb C
Rikley, Frank J.
Boyd, Jas.
Ethiott, Fred
Cummings, Jas.
Parks, John
Evel, Chas. D.
Dean, Geo. E.
Humbley, Wm. A.
Wagar, Perry E.
Gornuval, Isaac
Vanluven, Augustus
Alen, R. A.
Wilhelm, N.
McKenzie, Chas.
Dean, Nelson L.
Preston Geo.
Croskery, R. A.
Cunningham, Thos.
Walker, Stewart
Smith, Amos
Aseltune, Hermon
Powell, Jas.
Gongel, Bilyat
Nolan, Wm.
Thompson, D. W.
Phillips, Joe.
Davy, Sam D.

Baker, Wm
Seals, Geo
Storins, Henry A.
Appleby, Wm.
Stevens, Manson
Hayes, David
Sagar, Wm.
Aseltune, Herbert
Curry, Frank J.
Gienn, Wm.
Mallory, Alva
Wilson, David B.
Plumley, Geo
Russell, Jas.
Davy, Ben F.
King, Walter S.
Babcock, Francis F.
Symonds, Harry
Washburn, Sam.
McDonald, Michael
Davis, Desmore C.
Hearns, Philip
Baker, John
Black, Chas. D.
Seals, Joe.
Pearson, Wm. J.
Greer, John
Wychham, John B.
Osborne, Richard
Hinch Geo. S.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Getty and Miss Maggie Coxall have returned to Toronto.

Mr. Wellington Babcock, Wilton, was in town Friday and favored us with a call.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Pringle, of Melita, Manitoba, through a letter on Wednesday inform us that they are having a very pleasant winter in the west.

Miss Mand Ronson has returned to Toronto Conservatory of Music. Her sister, Miss T. A. Ronson, accompanied her and will take a course in the Conservatory.

Mr. Joseph Brown was in Belleville this week attending the funeral of his father, Capt. James Brown, whose death occurred on Sunday.

We were much pleased to see James Wilson around again this week, after his serious illness.

MARRIAGES

THOMPSON—BOWEN—On January 4th, by Rev. Richard Duke, at the parsonage, Selby, Christie Thompson to Anna E. owl, daughter of the late Elliot Bowen, both of the Township of Richmond.

DEATHS.

PETERSON—At Nanapenee, on Saturday, January 7th, 1905, Miss Lizzie Peterson, aged 57 years and 4 months.

BROWN—At Belleville, on Sunday, Jan. 8th, 1905, Capt. James Brown, aged 68 years.

TOBIN—At Yarker, January 7th, Mrs. Mary Tobin, aged 58 years.

CATON—At the residence of her son, Thos Caton, 6th concession of Ernestown, Mrs. Patrick Caton, aged 85 years.

Mr. John Thompson has been laid up with Grippe for the past ten days, but is improving nicely.

CARE OF A RAZOR

and also most kindly entertained by Mr. D. T. Rowe.

The Rev. Rural Dean Dobb was the guest of Mr. J. J. Johnston.

A supper was tendered the visitors at the residence of Mr. Davy which spoke highly for the hospitality of the Bath people.

Being detained by bad roads at Bath over Sunday, the Rev. Rural Dean Dobb preached at St. John's in the morning and Rev. Radcliffe in the evening.

The Rev. Mr. Guy, Presbyterian Minister, of Elphinstown and McDonald's Corners, was also detained in Bath by the storm, one of the severest for a long while.

Thomas Hoskin's Nerve.—Mr. Hoskins, a resident of Durham, Ont., for a score of years, was a martyr to stomach and nerve disorders. Schooled to prejudice against "patent medicines," he started using South American Nerve as he says, a "last resort," but six bottles of this great remedy proved to be his salvation physically. It can be yours.—124. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

NEWBURG.

The B. of Q. train service was completely demoralized on Saturday by the storm.

The Kingston stage did not arrive until Monday.

Miss Lucy Madden had the misfortune to fall one day last week and break a limb. At last report she was doing nicely.

At the meeting of Lupton Lodge No. 312, A. O. U. W., the following officers for 1905, were elected: P. M. W., Wesley Dawson; M. W., Peter Fairbairn; Foreman, E. Gandier; overseer, George F. Hill; recorder, J. J. Shorey; financier, J. W. Courtney; treasurer and medical examiner, Dr. M. I. Beaman; guide, H. P. Fairbairn; I. W. Wesley Shails; O. W., T. A. Dunwoody; trustees, J. W. Courtney; J. M. Thomson and T. A. Dunwoody representative, W. Dawson; alternate, P. Fairbairn, Robert Longmore, D. G. M. and Bert Armstrong, G. O. were present and initiated two new members, after which they gave the lodge a talk on rates and all went home feeling that they are the right men in the right place. The recorder suggests that any lodge that has not had the pleasure of hearing them would send them an invitation for they are both good fellows.

The annual meeting of the Methodist church was held on Thursday evening. The ladies' aid served refreshments and an enjoyable time was spent. It was decided to have a tea meeting and the pastor was instructed to secure Rev. J. J. Rae, of Picton, to give one of his popular lectures.

At the annual meeting of the public library the following directors were elected: D. A. Nesbitt, Dr. Beaman, Rev. J. F. Marks, Rev. J. Gandier, W. P. Hedley, J. W. Courtney, J. H. Patterson, Rev. J. H. Chant, Mrs. William Sutton.

A very pleasant meeting of the Epworth League was held in the Methodist church Monday night the topic, "A Look Ahead" being taken by Mrs. G. B. Thomson.

The Newburg pharmacy has set an example. Hereafter it will close at 8 p. m. except Saturday.

Rev. McDonald, missionary from Japan home on furlough, who died last week in Toronto was well-known here having been on the circuit two years back in the seventies.

Cadet Beaman left on Monday to resume his studies at the R. M. C., Kingston.

THE SECRET IS OUT.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star has recently hinted that there might possibly be a surprise for its readers in the near future, and we see in this week's issue they have carried out the hint. Ralph Connor, the author of "The Man from Glenarry," has issued several startling stories but the greatest of all is his thrilling work entitled "The Prospector."

Only the wealthiest magazines of England and the United States with their millions of readers have heretofore been able to pay the price to secure serial rights of such stories, and it is indeed a surprise to learn that the Family Herald has secured the exclusive Canadian rights of "The Prospector" as a Christmas gift to its readers. Family Herald readers may well feel proud of their weekly visitor, for they certainly are in for a big dollar's worth this season.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

many profess to be Christian. Fellowship and brotherly love, therefore in perfect unity one with the other, and have even joined the same denomination, professing to promote this unity, yet when political campaigns begin, they are immediately at variance, and even engage in stern and zealous conflict one against the other. A Christian desires not, and if faithful will not have partnership with nor give favor to anything that is at enmity with and destructive to "peace on earth and good will among men."

The work of righteousness shall be peace and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever." Isa. 32: 17. The work and effect of politics are not so. How can the righteous patronize it, or give it support or influence in any way?

These political honors are not given on the basis of real true worth. A poor man is never found in possession of them. A man's wealth in property and money seems to be the chief requisite to make him eligible for public office. Yes, according to what some politicians have confessed, a poor man could not meet the supposed necessary expense. One politician, an M. P. P. told me that it generally cost him in the neighborhood of \$2000 every time he engaged in the campaign for his own interests.

Whence this great expense? Would a man of good business capacity and with good executive powers invest this sum of money without good reason for believing it would pay? Would all these zealous candidates for office invest such large sums and put forth such strenuous efforts just purely and simply to serve and benefit their neighbors and fellow countrymen without any comparative recompense in view? If merely for the benefit of their fellows, why are they at so great variance with another or others of their fellows seeking the same office? It would seem from this that the usefulness and beneficence of the office is in a great measure to the recipient and not to the donors of it.

A Christian prizes his franchise and his influence too highly to waste them in so fruitless a conflict and to so unchristian and un-Christianlike a purpose, viz. to give honor and more wealth to self-sufficient rich men.

Further let it be known concerning the counsel and wisdom and power of the Most High, who is God over all, that He ruleth in the kingdom of men, and giveth it to whomsoever He will." Dan 4: 17, 25, 26, also verse 35. Let us not therefore seek honor from men, but seek to honor and worship and reverence Him, whose name is God, who has said, "Them that honor me, I will honor." This is that honor which endureth forever, even unto everlasting life.

Signed, GEORGE ALBERT SMITH.

5 Coal oil 2 c and 25c gal., kept in clean tanks. 5 and 1 gal cans for sale at

GREY LION GROCERY.

DESMOND.

There was no church service on Sunday, owing to the bad condition of the roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Bell gave a party on Friday evening in honor of her sister, Miss Myrtle Lake, of Peterboro.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lockwood, of Enterprise, is a guest at Joshua Sauter's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bell spent Sunday at Mrs. J. W. Bell's.

School has opened again with Frank Hinch, of Centreville, as teacher.

Those who spent the holidays in this place were Mr. and Mrs. J. Hogeboom and Mr. Ned Hogeboom, at A. P. Bell's; Miss Ethel Coulter at Miss Florence Switzer's; Mrs. Levi Evans and Mr. and Mrs. Israel Stuart at J. W. Stuart's; William Cranston of Violet, and Ernest May, of Orillia, at Belle Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bell spent New Year's day at her mother's, Mrs. Lake's, Moscow.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, of Yarker, at J. Switzer's; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stuart at Camden East.

A number from here attended the tea meeting at Centreville, on Monday evening.

Fred Bell who spent the holidays at home, returned to Kingston on Tuesday last.

Collegiate Lectures. — Books of Tickets for the course of five, 50 cents. Single tickets 15 cents. For sale by the Students.

Try The Plaza Barber Shop for first class up to date work. We want your custom and will do your work to please you. The Plaza. A. WILLIS.

Crosberry, R. A. A. Coningham, Thos. Walker, Stewart Smith, Amos Assestine, Hermon Powell, Jas. Conger, Bryant Nolin, Wm. Thompson, D. W. Phillips, Jos. Davy, Sam D. Grosner, Fred K. Marko, Edward Black, Byrne M. Kelly, Henry Huber, John Mowers, Bakely Beck, Henry Mowers, Arch Barnes, Wm. Richardson, David Thompson, Eliza Bruton, Chas. O. McCumber, John W. Douglas, A. E. Edgar, Chas. F. Fisher, Frank McNaughton, Neil Mayber, C. I. Whitty, N. Bie Conway, C. W. Miller, Wm. Rose, John E.

McDonald, Michael Davis, Desmore C. Hearn, Philip Baker, John Black, Chas. D. Brails, Jos. Pearson, Wm. J. Greer, John Wyckham, John B. Osborne, Richard Hinch Geo. S. Assestine, Henry Markie, Gilbert Greene, John S. Shorey Rufus McLennan, Don J. Rose, Alex F. Plimley, Arthur Moore, Jacob Vanlander, Fred J. Greave, Wm. B. Tompkins, Wm. Peterson, Fred Assestine, S. Conger, Manly J. Dredge, Harry Killorn Frank Marchezzello G. Maybee, Wm. Hambley, C. S. Pringle, John P. Sanford, Wm. E.

RINK MATCHES.

The following rink matches have been played during this week and resulted as follows:

Friday, Jan. 6th.
J. Ham,—10. J. L. Boyes,—11.
Monday, Jan. 9th.
C. Maybee,—19. D. Hill,—9.
W. Smith,—22. T. Symington,—8.
Tuesday, Jan. 10th.
W. A. Bellhouse, 13. J. Robinson,—12.
R. A. Leonard,—11. T. Symington,—9.
Wednesday, Jan. 11th.
J. L. Boyes,—14. D. Hill,—8.
J. Ham,—19. W. Smith,—14.

MEETING OF THE C.O.C.A

Delegates of the Central Ontario Curling Association, met Monday, at the British-American Hotel, Kingston, to draw up the schedule of matches for the league trophy. The delegates present were: Messrs. J. Hamm and J. Robinson, Napanee; L. L. Henderson and E. Lyon, Kingston; W. R. Dick and T. McEammon, Rockwood; Mr. Chrysler, Brockville, and Eastern Hospital. The game being played at the rink of the last mentioned team in each case:

January 16—Eastern Hospital at Brockville; Kingston at Napanee.
January 18—Rockwood at Kingston.
January 19—Brockville at Napanee.
January 20—Kingston at Eastern Hospital.
January 23—Kingston at Rockwood; Eastern Hospital at Napanee.
January 27—Napanee at Kingston; Rockwood at Eastern Hospital.
January 31—Napanee at Rockwood; Brockville at Kingston.
February 3—Kingston at Brockville.
February 6—Rockwood at Napanee; Brockville at Eastern Hospital.
February 9—Brockville at Rockwood; Napanee at Eastern Hospital.
February 14—Eastern Hospital at Kingston.
February 15—Rockwood at Brockville.
February 20—Napanee at Brockville; Eastern at Rockwood.

MOSCOW.

Mrs. Estlin Vanhuyen entertained a large party Wednesday evening, in honor of her sister, Miss Sweet of Fisher, Minn. who, with her father, is spending the winter here.

Frank Amey, of Montreal, has been staying for a few weeks at his old home. A. M. Bell and Harry Vanhuyen, of Kingston, spent the holidays at their respective homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Hoffman went to Nozwood for the Christmas holidays.

A number of the young people attended service at Yarker on Sunday evening.

A jolly crowd from Morvon were the guests of Ruth Lampkin on Saturday evening.

Miss Wilson, of Napanee, was here for a few days last week, the guest of Miss E. M. Bell.

Miss F. Assestine was "At Home" to a few friends on Thursday evening and Miss Baker entertained on Friday evening.

Tomlin—At Yarker, January 7th, Mrs. Mary Tobin, aged 55 years.

Caton—At the residence of her son, Thos. Caton, 6th concession of Ernestown, Mrs. Patrick Caton, aged 85 years.

Mr. John Thompson has been laid up with Grippe for the past ten days, but is improving nicely.

CARE OF A RAZOR.

Some Things That the Man Who Shaves Himself Should Know.

"The average man who shaves himself doesn't know how to take care of his razor despite all the advice that has been given to him in the public prints from time to time," says an expert barber.

"He will get a good razor and use it day after day, then wonder why at the end of a short time it loses its edge, even though he strops it most carefully. A razor needs brief intervals of rest or it will grow dull, no matter what efforts are made to keep it sharp. If you have a good razor and it appears to be losing its edge just try a rest for it instead of having it sharpened up again. The chances are that when you put it into use again at the expiration of three or four days it will prove as sharp as if it had been carefully honed.

"A man who shaves himself ought to have at least two razors and use these on alternate mornings; then, if his razors are all right, he will have but little trouble with them. It is also possible to strop a razor too much. It should not be stropped for more than half a minute before shaving, and care should be taken never to bear heavily on the strop while doing this. Let the razor rest lightly on the leather, and the best results will be gained. After finishing a shave, strop the razor once more for a few seconds, and this will insure a much better condition for it."

The Capital.

The capital of the United States has been located in different cities as follows: At Philadelphia from Sept. 5, 1774, until December, 1776; at Baltimore from Dec. 20, 1776, to March, 1777; at Philadelphia from March 4, 1777, to September, 1777; at Lancaster, Pa., from Sept. 27, 1777, to Sept. 26, 1777; at York, Pa., from Sept. 30, 1777, to July, 1778; at Philadelphia from July 2, 1778, to June 30, 1783; at Princeton, N. J., from June 30, 1783, to Nov. 20, 1783; at Annapolis, from November, 1783, to November, 1784; at Trenton from November, 1784, to January, 1785; at New York from Jan. 11, 1785, to 1790, when the seat of government was changed to Philadelphia, where it remained until 1800, since which time it has been at Washington.



Naturally bright children with irregular vision often appear stupid and inattentive—not recognizing words quickly. This defect we remedy with glasses. Do not deprive your child of best possible vision.

H. E. SMITH,
Smith's Jewellery Store.

LESSONS OF THE PAST YEAR

You Can Open New Furrows and Sow New Harvest of Happiness.

Forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth to those things which are before.—Philippians iii. 13.

Gone the old year with its joys and work and victory and defeat, its mistakes and its shame and its glory. In retrospect, how short the old year seems! Scarcely larger, indeed, than one of those golden beads strung about the neck of a child. But large or small, full or scant, the year's record has been made up and its work is done. Gone all the opening of the furrows and the sowing of the seed—but, thank God, not the harvest. Gone all the temptations that, like fire, have put temper into the sword! Gone all the fears and worries that were unworthy and harmless as summer lightnings. The golden chain that bound our feet to God did not break and in retrospect we smile over things that once disturbed beyond measure in anticipation.

Gone, too, the broken plans, the unwise ambition, the mistaken efforts! They have fallen away as chaff falls from the wheat that remains. The wise man will let what is unworthy go. The farmer is foolish who wants to carry forward the straw, the wastes of the harvest. The husbandman's life is not in last summer. His life lies beyond the winter in the furrow that is to be opened and the seed that is to be sown. The prudent man, therefore, will remember only that which is good and carry it forward as seed for to-morrow's sowing—save as the bad lends caution and guidance. He will gather up also all that is vile and unworthy—his hatreds, his memories of ingratitude, every enmity that poisons his life, every form of sin, and heave all together into the gulf of oblivion. For, when the year is gone, wisdom lets it go. All hail! therefore, and farewell! to the old year. Henceforth its mistakes are with God and His mercy, its seeds sown with the

ANGELS OF THE HARVEST.

No great man lives one day or one year at a time. Many odd notes make up a great symphony; many organized stones make up a great cathedral; many planets gripped by a central sun make up a cosmic system, and years, many and rich, lend majesty and volume to a truly great life. When a great soul compels life to march forward in one solid column of days, you have a great career.

The ideal life is like the tree whose trunk has assembled the treasures of a hundred summers and a hundred winters. The root of the charter oak stands in the soil of to-day; its boughs stretch backward over the past, its branches stretch forward over the future, for to-morrow's sun and rain.

Not otherwise is it with the man, earnest, great, true and fruitful. His life is rooted in to-day, with its work, but a thousand yesterdays lend momentum and a thousand to-morrows offer opportunity. Yesterday holds the seed that to-day is sown; to-morrow holds the sheaf and the harvest. Yesterday fashioned the sword that the leader unsheathes to-day in the name of a great reform, to-morrow holds the onset, the battle and the victory.

Without his old years the man would remain a perpetual infant. The true man, therefore, lives a triple life. Standing in the to-day

that you see and the architecture that you study that music and eloquence and art and worship will enrich your life. You can make your daily work, however humble it be, to take on the culture of a full college course. No matter how old you are or how much you have done for society, you can open new furrows and sow new harvests of happiness for generations as yet unborn.

Are you young? Take Paul's ideal: "Whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report—think on these things." Are you old, with all your life behind you? Remember Gladstone, who in his dying weeks wanted to do one more good deed, and translated Horace. Remember Tennyson, who in his last moments tried to write one more song. Remember that English hero who went out and planted just one more tree on the day that he died. Remember that sacred apostle who had sown the world with happiness, but whose dying word was: "I will forget the victories and glories of yesterday; write one more golden page, stretching my hands out unto the things that are before." This will turn the new year into a great opportunity. This will crowd all the days with duties and delights. Life will be worth the living. Work will bring rich reward.

Farewell, then, to the old, poor life and the old year. All hail to the new year and the "best that is to be!"

HERE AND THERE.

Interesting Facts About Places And Things.

A rook can fly sixty miles an hour, a hawk 150 miles.

Bees suck 3,000,000 flowers to gather one pound of honey.

Dainty Indian muslins are made from the fibres of the banana tree.

In Yucatan there are no fewer than sixty-two ruined and abandoned cities.

There is one lighthouse to every fourteen miles of coast in Great Britain.

Nineteen out of every hundred persons convicted of murder are executed.

A good railway engine will travel about 1,000,000 miles before it wears out.

The cost of feeding the horses in the British Army is about \$125 each per year.

The annual income from the Monte Carlo gaming tables exceeds \$7,500,000.

Over 3,000,000,000,000 envelopes are manufactured in Great Britain annually.

Two hundred and fifty thousand persons emigrate from Great Britain every year.

In the United States a ton is not 2,240 pounds, as in Britain, but 2,000 pounds only.

The French tobacco monopoly brings in a profit of \$80,000,000 sterling every year.

Two hundred and eighty million pounds' weight of tea are annually imported into London.

Fully 10,000 domestic servants in London are always out of situations or changing their places.

Every inhabitant of the United Kingdom may be said figuratively to hold sway over 130 acres abroad.

France has four classes of roads. They are respectively fifty, forty,

THE AFFAIR AT THE PARK HOTEL

I.

There was a commotion at the Park Hotel. The manager, surrounded by a number of employees was speaking rapidly and gesticulating wildly at one of the book-keepers, who stood before him with set lips and a face as white as death. Every word fell on the girl like a blow in the face.

"One more chance I give you!" he vociferated at length. "Will you give up the ring or not? It will make your sentence lighter if you do."

There was no response from the quivering lips of the shrinking girl.

"There's no doubt whatever you stole it," pursued the manager; "but I am allowing you the opportunity of giving it up, and so, in some degree, palliating your crime. Now, are you going to speak, before I call in the police?"

The girl cowered before him and her features writhed in agony, but she made no answer to her accuser.

The manager was almost livid with passion. Recently the Park had acquired an unenviable reputation for thefts from the guests, and business had consequently suffered. That morning a valuable diamond ring belonging to James P. Brenton, the American millionaire, had been stolen, and the manager congratulated himself on having discovered the culprit almost in the act. His rage at the knowledge that the thief was one of his trusted book-keepers knew no bounds.

"Very well!" he snapped. "It's no use, I see. Call a policeman!"

At this juncture the door opened, and the figure of the tall, broad-shouldered American appeared in the doorway.

"Hullo! What's the matter?" he asked, pausing to survey the group.

"I am sorry to say we have a case of theft here, sir," said the manager, deferentially, "and, unfortunately, you are the victim. This morning, when you went out, you left a diamond ring on your dressing-table. The servant who entered the room immediately afterwards observed that it was a very valuable ring, and drew the attention of my wife to it. Unfortunately, the door was left open for about half an hour, and in the meantime the ring was stolen. We have discovered the culprit in the person of Lucy Jowett, one of my book-keepers, who was seen to enter the room before it was locked. Her conduct on being questioned places the matter beyond all doubt. I was just sending for a constable, and can only express my regret at the occurrence."

The American pulled at his cigar and looked hard at the shrinking girl. She was so young—she looked barely twenty—and so pretty; her great eyes seemed to appeal to him for compassion; and an overmastering pity and desire to save her seized him.

"You are quite certain about it. I take it?" he drawled. "Wait just a second," he said, ascending the stairs three at a time.

Next moment he stepped lightly down and confronted the manager once more.

"See here, you've made a mistake," he said, holding out his left hand, on which a massive diamond ring scintillated.

The manager looked mystified. "Where did you find it, sir?" he stammered.

"Why, it's been on my finger all the time!" he, the American laughed. "I've got so many of 'em that it's

can methods of production were to their rivals'. Brenton had built a huge factory cheek by jowl with British works.

Money was poured out like water in the equipment of the factory with the most up-to-date tools; but here prodigality stopped short. It is true that by working on piece-work lines high wages were paid to some employees, but the sub-division of labor had aroused all the latent antagonism of trade unionists, who strongly resented such methods. The rules of service, too, were so rigid, and the supervision so keen, that men who failed to turn out a stated quantum of work were "fired out" in the most approved Yankee fashion.

At the outset Brenton frankly declared war against all attempts to restrict the output. Consequently, the men were in a perpetual state of ferment; for, while a few rapid workers earned large sums, the majority suffered by comparison. The fortunate few were subjected to such persecution by their fellows that they threw up the job in despair, and the old-fashioned slow brigade, reinforced by others of the same kidney, commenced an active campaign against their employer in the hope of destroying altogether the new methods.

But they little knew the man they had to deal with in the forceful James P. Brenton. He retaliated by announcing his determination to stick to his system, though the business went to the dogs.

Thereupon the men for a while tried their demands in writing. These were promptly rejected, and then the men openly threatened a general strike. Their consternation may be imagined when Brenton suddenly forestalled them by shutting down the works.

The resentment of the men knew no bounds. Faced, however, by such vast resources, they realized their helplessness, and the destitution of their homes impelled them to endeavor to make terms with their powerful antagonist. A hasty consultation was held, and it was decided to offer to resume work on a modification of the terms they had put forward.

While these proceedings were taking place and the air was alive with momentous issues Brenton sat in his private room at his hotel. From here he directed operations, seldom going near the works, but carrying in his strong, clear master-brain every detail of the organization. He alone controlled matters of policy; his was the hand that had signed the notice of a stoppage.

As he lay back in his comfortable arm-chair he looked not five, but ten years older than he was when he came to England. His hair was touched with grey, and there were lines on his face which told of ceaseless toil and strenuous thought. Though barely thirty-five, he possessed great wealth and wielded great power. Of late years he had subordinated all interests to success; keeping an eye on the object to be achieved, and riding roughshod over all opposition. Those who knew him well said that he had grown hard and remorseless since he had come to England, and they told him so.

And now, as he sat there, his mind reverted to that incident at the Park Hotel, and a shadow crossed his face.

He remembered the face of the girl in all its placid beauty, with purity and uprightness of soul stamped on every line, and his face flushed as he reflected on the episode. Bah! The one face in all the world that had attracted him—the face of a thief!

He was fast becoming a cynic. His friends were right in saying that he had grown hard and remorseless during the last few years, but they never dreamed the cause. None knew better than he that a change had taken place in his nature; and

sown; to-morrow holds the seed and the harvest. Yesterday fashioned the sword that the leader unheathes to-day in the name of a great reform, to-morrow holds the onset, the battle and the victory.

Without his old years the man would remain a perpetual infant. The true man, therefore, lives a triple life. Standing in the to-day he looks backward and memory waves her wonder-working wand, and lo! all knowledges, all friendships, all victories, everything that represents truth or beauty or goodness at memory's behest comes forward, like a well-trained regiment. Then man turns toward the future and Hope waves her wand, and he beholds the far-off hills waving with harvests, while the seed that was sown in the April days of youth is turned to the golden treasure poured out at the feet of those October days named sixty.

But a rich and successful old year dictates new labor, larger plans, more arduous work to-day. Strictly speaking, man has nothing, save

THE PRESENT MOMENT.

To-day is the crest of the wave that slopes down into the furrow named yesterday and forward into a furrow named to-morrow.

Life's greatest word is this: "Now is the accepted time." Every moment is a golden drop, freighted with destiny. The world is full of gifted men whose career will end this year but who have never fulfilled their own hopes or the ambitions of their friends. On their tombs should be written one epitaph: "He neglected to-day; therefore he failed."

Cervantes has a picture of youth who lived in a house named "To-morrow"; the house was built on a street named "By and By," and the name of the city was "Never." The greatest enemy of to-day is to-morrow. To-morrow the young man will begin to save money for old age; to-morrow he will lay out a course of reading and become a scholar. To-morrow the miser will unloose the money and pour out his golden treasure.

Nay, that resolution that is postponed till to-morrow is postponed forever and forever. It is now, or it is never. There is only one thing that will happen to-morrow—to-morrow you will turn sharply round the corner and let a grave digger in the grass, and for your rest, not for another's. Therefore there is not a moment to lose. What you do, do quickly. On this new year's morning, turn your resolutions into action. Remember that you have but one business—to grow, to work and to serve.

But if memory gives us the past and work uses the present, our real life is in the future. Three hundred and sixty-five golden days being before us—think of it! One hour sufficed for Burns to baptize a daisy with immortality. One hour was enough for Wordsworth's "Ode to Duty." One evening sufficed for Whitney to sketch his cotton gin. One winter's night gave the hours for Jefferson to take from the Gospels his scheme of ideal ethics.

For the youth the first duty is to grow. Growth means planning; planning means something definite; definiteness appoints certain duties for each hour. Every day next year read one page or poem; every day meet one man

GREATER THAN YOURSELF.

from whom you can learn, and help one less than yourself. Every day do some one stroke of good work that will stand, and cross one threshold to carry sunshine with you. Every day plan to do some one thing that will help men, not hurt them; make men, and not mar them.

You can so order your life as to grow in health and in enjoyment of God's out-of-door world. You can grow new friendships and keep the old ones in good repair. You can so choose the music, the great paintings

pounds' weight of tea are annually imported into London.

Fully 10,000 domestic servants in London are always out of situations or changing their places.

Every inhabitant of the United Kingdom may be said figuratively to hold sway over 130 acres abroad.

France has four classes of roads. They are respectively fifty, forty, thirty-three, and twenty-five feet wide.

Bricks made of coal dust are used for paving in Russia. The coal dust is combined with molasses and resin.

Great Britain requires 12,000,000 pounds' worth of leather every year for the boots and shoes of its inhabitants.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland, and the smallest in the United States.

In Spain street performers on the guitar are licensed, while organ grinders are rigorously suppressed.

Within the past ninety years the Spanish-speaking population of the world has increased from 26,190,000 to 43,000,000.

Pigs have been used as food in the Orient from the earliest times, and were also believed to be an antidote to poison.

Vesuvius and Etna are never both active at the same time; when one is violent, the other is most quiet.

There stands at the foot of Mount Etna a chestnut tree which is said to be 2,000 years old. It is 213 feet in circumference.

The best cheese made in Switzerland is usually exported, and is seldom to be had even in the famous hotels of that country.

The French Government makes \$3,250,000 a year out of the very bad matches of the manufacture of which it holds a monopoly.

The longest continuous stairway in the world is that which leads to the tower of the Philadelphia City Hall. It comprises 598 steps.

A bee, unladen, will fly forty miles an hour; but one coming home laden with honey does not travel faster than twelve miles an hour.

The orange is one of the most generally used articles of food in Paraguay, especially among the poor in the country districts. Pigs are fattened on them.

The dogs of Portugal are passionately fond of grapes and sticks are purposely fastened to the animals' necks, to impede or prevent their entrance to the vineyards, in search of the luscious fruit.

LARGEST TROOPSHIP BUILT.

The Duferin, a troopship for the Indian Government, has just been launched at Barrow from the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim. She is 435 ft. long, and is the largest troopship afloat. At short notice the Duferin can be converted into an armed cruiser, having eight 4.7 guns and eight three-pounder quick-firers. There is accommodation for 1,250 officers and men, with their wives and families. The speed of the vessel will be eighteen and a half knots.

PROPRIETARY RIGHT.

Little Edith had spent an afternoon busily searching with nimble fingers through the soft fur of her pet kitten. When she was through she came to report to her mother.

"O mamma," she cried, "I found a little flea on kitty, and I caught it!"

"What did you do with it?" asked her mother.

"Why, I put it back on kitty again, of course. It was her flea."

Superintendent—"I have proof that you saw a man in the streets after one o'clock, and neglected to question him." Policeman—"No; but I followed him, and saw him enter a house, and five minutes after heard a shrill female voice giving him 'Rule, Britannia!' for being out so late, and so I knew he was a respectable citizen."

"See here, you've made a mistake," he said, holding out his left hand, on which a massive diamond ring scintillated.

The manager looked mystified. "Where did you find it, sir?" he stammered.

"Why, it's been on my finger all the time!" the American laughed. "I've got so many of 'em that it's sometimes difficult to locate 'em. I recollect now that I returned for this just under half an hour after leaving my room this morning. So that clears up the mystery, I guess."

"I am very glad to hear it," said the manager, flushing uncomfortably under the other's cool gaze. Then, turning to the book-keeper, he said, "I owe you an apology, Miss Jowett. I advise you not to enter the guests' rooms, and then suspicion will not rest on you in case anything like this occurs again."

"Oh, sir, I want to leave at once, if I may," said the girl, bursting into a flood of tears.

"Oh, very well. Please yourself," said the manager, curtly. "You can have your money to date. I will dispense with the usual notice."

With a murmur of thanks the girl hurried up to her room to pack her box, while the others dispersed to their respective posts. Half-way up the stairs the girl was overtaken by the American.

"Say, miss, come right in here for a moment," he called to her.

When they were in his room and the door was locked, a grave look came into the man's eyes and he turned round sharply on her and jerked out:—

"Say, why did you do it?"

The only response was a fresh outburst of weeping.

"You don't look like a thief," the other went on, in tense tones. "Is it on account of poverty? Got an ailing mother who is poor and wants nourishment, or anything like that, eh?"

The girl bowed her head, but did not speak.

"Ah, I guessed so. Have you got the ring now?"

"No, sir."

"Got rid of it quick, too. Dear, dear! Well, there's none of us so immaculate as to be able to throw stones. Now, see here. Promise me that henceforth you will be honest; as long as you live, mind!"

"I promise," came from the girl, in subdued accents.

"That's right! Now, here's some money to buy things for your mother." Producing his pocket-book, he counted out ten twenty-pound notes and thrust them into her hand.

"No—don't thank me! Keep straight—that'll be better. I reckon you'll have to get another job. Here's my card. Refer anybody to me for a character. I trust you—see?"

"Oh, sir, I can't thank you. Heaven will bless you!" faltered the girl, seized by a fresh outburst of violent sobbing.

"There, there—don't cry! I shall be opening a factory in this country soon, and perhaps I may be able to give you a start in the office."

The next instant she had gone, and her benefactor stood for a moment in deep thought.

II.

The great steel magnate James P. Brenton's factory had raised its tall chimneys among its fellows in the Midlands for upwards of five years. During that time a revolution had been brought about in the hardware trade of Great Britain. This, the newest phase of the American invasion, had come at a particularly crucial moment. For some years British trade had suffered from the importation of American-made goods cheapened by the vast resources of that expansive country, and as a consequence, thousands of workers had lost their employment. Finally, as if to prove how far ahead Ameri-

reflected on the episode. Brenton's one face in all the world that had attracted him—the face of a thief!

He was fast becoming a cynic. His friends were right in saying that he had grown hard and remorseless during the last few years, but they never dreamed the cause. None knew better than he that a change had taken place in his nature; and now, as he sat alone with his thoughts, he realized the imminent danger of his going from bad to worse, and departing still further from the path of fairness and generosity.

An hour later a deputation called and placed their new terms before him. The speakers were conciliatory in the extreme, and referred to the sufferings that would inevitably ensue to their wives and children if the lock-out continued.

When they had finished Brenton rose and faced them with flaming eyes.

"See here!" he cried, tearing the memorandum into fragments. "I have given you my conditions of employment, and, by Heaven, you shall abide by them, or else I'll keep the works closed till they rot! You know my terms—now go!"

With muttered protestations the men withdrew, and there were many sad homes in Plumpton that night.

III.

Events quickly reached a climax at Plumpton. The lock-out had continued for six months, and want and misery stalked through the erstwhile prosperous town like a spectre. Appeals and protestations alike had been made in vain; Brenton's heart was adamant, and at last the people had turned like the proverbial worm. Appeals gave way to demands, protestations to threats, and a large force of police had been drafted into the town in expectation of a riot. Angry crowds paraded the streets with banners flying, the windows of the factory were smashed with stones, and loud execrations were uttered against Brenton.

Amidst it all the millionaire sat secure in his rooms at the hotel. Night after night the men assembled outside the factory and delivered inflammatory speeches, and at length turned their attention to the hotel. Around its walls they assembled in thousands, and fists were shaken and ominous threats uttered. The hotel proprietors, alarmed at the serious aspect of affairs, barricaded their windows and implored Brenton not to show himself to the men, or grave consequences might follow.

"Curse him! He skulks in there! He dare not go to the works, the coward!" cried the crowd.

Brenton heard that cry, and the taunt stung him to the quick.

Next morning the hotel proprietors gave a sigh of relief, for their guest had gone to the factory.

High up on the fifth storey he sat, gazing out through the window, a look of determination on his features, and in his heart a grim resolution to see the matter through—no matter what it cost.

As the day wore on the men assembled in great force, and when a whisper went round that the "cursed tyrant" was actually at the factory mocking at their misery and openly defying them a great wave of anger passed through the ranks.

Towards evening the crowds still further increased, and a scene of the wildest excitement followed. Stones were hurled at the windows, and the life of the solitary inmate was threatened.

Infuriated men and women brought their pale and pinched children, and held them up in their arms as witnesses of their great sufferings. The sight of the wan-cheeked little ones lashed the men into a fury, and fresh imprecations were hurled at the head of the tyrant.

At length a sinister suggestion passed with lightning-like rapidity through the ranks.

"Fire the building! Destroy the tyrant!" yelled a score of voices, and instantly the cry was taken up. Quickly the leaders dashed off for inflammable materials wherewith to carry out this dire threat, and soon a great quantity of oil was poured on the doors and through the windows, and matches were applied.

Amid the shouts of the people the flames burst forth, and with a roar and a crackle the fire ascended skywards, casting its lurid glare against the murky heavens.

Brenton, standing at the window, saw the red serpent crawling upwards foot by foot; he heard the fierce roar of the flames and saw the smoke surging up like a pall, and he knew that in a short time they would reach him. A thousand thoughts flashed through his brain at that moment. He had beaten the men, but they were exacting a terrible price. For a brief instant he thought of the face that had attracted him—aye, which he loved, in spite of all!—and his heart sank.

At length the instinct of self-preservation rose uppermost, and in a despairing effort he started up and scanned the sea of faces below. Not a friend appeared amongst them; not a voice raised itself on his behalf.

Just then he heard the clatter of hoofs and the rattle of wheels, and he knew that the military had arrived on the scene. Three times they charged up that densely-thronged street, and after a severe struggle succeeded in rolling the rioters back. Then the fire brigade came into action and the engine began to play upon the flames.

But the fire-escape was useless in such an extremity. The lower part of the building was a mass of flames and no man could live in such an inferno.

"Too late!" he cried, in his heart. He rushed about the building and looked out from every side. All around was the same mass of flames up to the second floor. Nothing short of a miracle could save him.

And then Brenton saw a miracle happen. From the highest storey a rope hung suspended to the third storey window, from which, on a sudden, a figure sprang and, seizing the rope, commenced to ascend hand over hand.

Fascinated by the sight, he watched, while the roar of the fire filled his ears. Nearer and nearer came the climber by painful efforts, stopping short sometimes, then struggling ahead again.

At length the watcher saw something that made his heart beat faster, and his hands clenched and a thrill went through his whole being. The climber was a woman!

Up, up she climbed, scorched by the flames and blackened by the smoke, until at length she reached the window where Brenton stood watching, and then, with a great effort, she swung herself in at his feet.

"There is one way of escape—quick—follow me!" she cried, and with fast-beating heart and bewildered brain Brenton darted after her right across the building, through a long corridor, then ascending a flight of steps, and thence through a trapdoor which opened on to the roof of an adjoining building. Then, with a convulsive sob, his rescuer fell in a huddled heap on the floor.

Brenton stooped and lifted her head.

"Heavens!" he cried, starting back, "it's Lucy—the thief!"

"No—not the thief!" cried the girl exultantly, in ringing tones, and showing him her bleeding hands. "Oh, how I have waited for this moment to tell you that I was innocent! It was my brother who was the thief! To save him I kept silent. He died six months ago, and from that moment I determined to seek you out and tell you the truth. I obtained a situation in your office, and at last Heaven has given me

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
JAN. 15.

Golden Text: "Thou Art the Son of God; Thou Art the King of Israel." John i. 49.

Verse 37. "The two disciples heard him." The first conquests of Christianity were not made by an appeal to a multitude. One man pointed two other men to Christ, and then one of them went and told another man of Him whom he had found. Christianity has grown by individual communication.

Verse 41. "We have found the Messiah." One of the large pictures in Tissot's series of paintings of the life of Christ is called "The Inward Voices." This is the description: "Two poor wretches have taken refuge in a ruined building. 'O God!' they moan amid their complaining. Thus unwittingly they call on him. A thrill creeps over them. A Being is near. He shows them his blood-stained hands. They instinctively know the Christ. They are made to understand the meaning of atonement through suffering, that ransom of the soul of redemption by sacrifice."

Verse 42. "He brought him to Jesus." There is a legend that Alexander the Great found a man freezing to death. He roused him, rubbed him, caused him to be taken to a place of warmth and shelter, and finally saw him restored and safe. Then the great general exclaimed, "This is the happiest day I have ever known—I have saved a human life!" Even greater is the joy of one who saves a soul.

Verse 42. "He brought him to Jesus." Scientists tell us it is the habit of certain species of bees that when an individual bee of a given swarm discovers a new and promising field for honey-gathering it flies directly back and notifies the other bees of the swarm, whereupon a sufficient number accompany it back and assist in quickly gathering the rich harvest. Should not every person who has tasted the joy of God's pardon and love do likewise and tell others about that which he has found, bringing them also into an experimental knowledge of the same joy of pardon?

Verse 42. "Thou shalt be called Cephas." George Macdonald in one of his stories describes an old Scotch school-teacher who gave to each of his pupils a new name after he came to see the really distinctive quality in the pupil's character. The new scholar waited eagerly for the day when the teacher would give him his name, and in most cases strove to make himself worthy of an honorable name. Once given, the new name was the one thereafter by which the scholar was known. Jesus did not need to wait, but saw the central quality in Simon and at once called him Peter, "a stone." God names us for honor or shame to correspond with what we are.

Verse 45. "Philip findeth Nathanael." Those first disciples were filled with a great enthusiasm. They illustrated the Hebrew word for "prophecy," which means "to bubble forth." What we have in Ps. 45. 1, "My heart is inditing a good matter," strictly means, "My heart is bubbling up of a good matter." So the disciples were "bubbling up." They had to tell others about Jesus, they couldn't keep still.

Verse 45. "Philip findeth Nathanael." Some years ago an elderly German lady living in a city not far from New York invited her German servant girl to accompany her to church. The kindness of the lady, together with the preaching of the gospel to which she was compelled to listen, persuaded the girl to accept Christ. Not many weeks passed before she in turn was the means of

GOOD HEALTH IN WINTER

WAISTCOAT IS THE UNDER-TAKERS BEST FRIEND.

Food and Drink and Protection For the Body in Cold Weather.

Both men and women when they decide to "wrap up" do so by increasing the number of layers of clothing in front over those on the back of the body. It is a great mistake, writes "A Physician" in the London Daily Mail. The main "telephone exchange" of the nerves of the body lies in the spinal cord, in the spinal canal, and this exchange has immediate, complete and instantaneous connection with the skin of the whole of the back of the trunk and is much more sensitive than that of the skin in front. This can be proved by the application of a cold sponge alternately to the skin of the trunk in front and behind and noting the effect.

Again, how many people, especially in a draughty house, unconsciously or otherwise endeavor to cover the back, either by an additional wrap or the comfort of a cosy armchair.

It behooves us, then, to see that the back is covered, if not more, at least as much as the front, especially between the shoulders. In men the thin back of the waistcoat is "the undertaker's best friend." In women it is the space between the top of the corset and the centre of the neck, more especially in the type of garment popularly known as

THE "PNEUMONIA BLOUSE."

Very many persons are afflicted at this time of the year with a "little niggling cough." Let them look to the warmth of the spine from the root of the neck to the center of the loins. To effect this it is not necessary to add another layer of covering to the front, in the style of the old back and front chest protector; a double fold of thick flannel sewn into the waistcoat or blouse at the back is quite ample.

If possible, for man, or woman, alike, it were better that he or she had never known or been used to any form of neckcloth or wrap. The writer was once a martyr to "bad throats" while he used coverings in the form of neck wraps, and was rewarded by repeated attacks of laryngitis or painful sore throat and many attacks of bronchitis. Since discarding all neckcloths and wraps he has enjoyed continuously robust health for twelve years. It is significant that singers habitually keep the neck free and avoid overheating it.

We have all felt the "cold, chilly shiver" run down the back on first going out on a winter's day with the usual thin waistcoat and overcoat. This can be entirely prevented. Let the man with the delicate chest have an extra thickness in his waistcoat and overcoat and even in his coat, behind, and he will notice the increase in health during winter at once.

In the matter of undergarments many persons are "driven mad" with the irritation of

WOOL NEXT THE SKIN.

So bad is this at times that the whole temperament of a man or woman will be altered by donning a rough, woolly garment next the skin. The writer has even seen a rise of bodily temperature, or slight febrile reaction, as the result of a scratchy undergarment. This trouble can at once be overcome by wearing some light form of summer undergarment under the heavy woolen winter one.

If an average man were to put on a silk blouse with the upper part of the chest and arms quite unprotected save for a fold of thin silk, and sit thus in any room, draughty or otherwise, he would be ready to assert that some spiteful person had deluged him with ice water. Yet a woman will do this and indignantly explain to you how really warm

YOUNG FOLKS

THE SORROWS OF BOBBY.

"I'll never speak a piece again. I don't care what folks say, 'Cause once I learned the nicest speech."

To speak at school last day; My, but I studied awful hard, An' practiced makin' bows, When I was chorin' 'round the barn I'd say it to the cows.

Then, when the foks all come, An' I was called to speak, I clean forgot to make a bow, An' my knees was dreadful weak, Stid o' the words I was to say. There come a great big lump In my throat, an' stuck there fast, An' I stood there like a gump.

Jes' like a gump, with open mouth An' starin' eyes an' achin' heart; Then everybody laughed, but ma (She allus takes my part.) I spect I'd be a standin' yet, My mind was that confused, But teacher, speakin' jes' as kind, Said: "Bobby, you are 'scused."

THE JEWEL-BOX.

Polly's mother was away. She often was. Polly had no father, and Polly's mother did many things to keep comfort in the little house which was their very own.

Polly wanted to go to school, but this day it was impossible, because the two little children were left in her care. Polly was not a very big girl, but she was in the seventh grade in school, and she knew "just everything," so Tommy, her five-year-old brother, said.

Polly had washed the breakfast dishes. She had swept the little living-room, and made it just as neat as her small hands could. She had slipped out into the small garden and gathered a bouquet of the late flowers, and this brisk little chase in the fresh air gave Polly two blossoms of which she was not aware—roses in her cheeks. After all this was done, she amused two-year-old Baby Grace, and gave her her bowl of bread and milk, soon after this tucking her in her little cot, where she happily crooned herself to sleep.

Polly busied herself with her lessons, for she meant to get every one just as well as if she were sure to recite them. Tommy had a little book, too, but the words he knew and could read somewhat resembled himself in size, for both were little. The pictures lost their power to please. He did wish Polly could leave her lessons and play with him. These children had to learn some things many do not. Tommy had to learn to amuse himself when he would much rather have played with Polly. Polly had to learn that she must think for all of them and herself, too. It often happens that the very best and most helpful lessons are not found in books. The "having to do things" is the best kind of schooling.

Polly glanced at Tommy. She saw that he was getting tired of himself. To be tired of oneself is a pretty bad thing. Polly could not play. She must get her spelling lesson. She looked at the rows of words. They seemed long and hard. All at once something came into her mind. "O Tommy, I've thought of the very best thing!" said Polly, cheerfully.

Tommy responded at once with a bright and attentive look. "Oh, what is it, Polly?"

"I've found a jewel-box, Tommy!"

Tommy looked mystified. "See here, Tommy," said Polly, showing him the rows of words. She copied a few on his slate for him—anthem, sonnet, opera, sonata, cantata, oratorio.

These were only part of the lesson.

ingratiating, in ringing tones, and showing him her bleeding hands. "Oh, how I have waited for this moment to tell you that I was innocent! It was my brother who was the thief! To save him I kept silent. He died six months ago, and from that moment I determined to seek you out and tell you the truth. I obtained a situation in your office, and at last Heaven has given me the opportunity to repay you for sparing me five years ago. This morning I got into the factory and fixed up this rope. I wanted to save you; I knew they would kill you if they could."

A shudder convulsed the strong man as he listened to the story of her heroism. A dull, heavy load seemed to pass from his soul.

"You were innocent! Oh, thank Heaven! While I—selfish wretch that I am—have been absorbed in amassing a few more miserable dollars you sacrificed yourself. Lucy, you have saved my life and you have humbled me to the dust. The one redeeming feature of my conduct is that I have loved you for five long weary years—loved you even while I doubted you."

He paused and glanced at her face. Something that he saw there sent a mighty thrill through his veins, and his heart gave a great bound.

"Lucy," he whispered, in a voice shaking with emotion, "is it possible? Can you love me ever such a little?"

For answer the girl's hands went out to him, and he seized them and covered them with kisses.

"Give them the terms they ask, for my sake!" she whispered.

He knelt down and placed his arms about her, holding her close.

An hour later Brenton stood on a hastily-improvised platform and addressed the rioters.

"Men!" he cried, in vibrant tones, "the lockout is over. As soon as this factory can be rebuilt you can start afresh on your own terms. Tomorrow I will distribute a hundred thousand pounds to relieve the distress. You shall be paid wages for every hour you have been out. If you ask me why I give up the struggle, I answer that an English girl, soon to become my wife, has taught me my duty by performing a noble act of self-sacrifice, while I fought for my own selfish ends."

When he had finished there was such a roar of cheering as had never before been heard in Plumpton.—London Tit-Bits.

BEDS OF SOLDIERS.

In Germany and Austria the soldier has a simple straw bed with one or two covers, neither sheet nor mattress. In Russia until recently he slept with his clothes on, on a camp bed, but now ordinary beds begin to be used—the result of association with more civilized countries. After this it cannot be doubted that the French soldier's bed is the best of all, with its wooden or iron bedstead, a straw bed, a wool mattress, sheets, a brown woollen coverlet, and an extra quilt for cold weather. Thus the bed of the French soldier is the softest of all soldiers' beds, as that of the French peasant is acknowledged also to be the best of all European countries.

RAYS FROM THE BODY.

The scientific world has been greatly excited by the recent discovery of a new emanation—the N-rays. What are they? The N-rays are emanations, similar to those emitted from radium, but of a distinctive nature, emitted from the human body. This highly interesting discovery was made by two French scientists—Messrs. Charpentier and Blondlot—and they were designated N-rays in honor of the University of Nancy. There are two types of these rays—those emitted from the body, and those radiated from the nerves. The latter are the more intense, and with the aid of a fluorescent screen the scientist can follow the course of a nerve beneath the skin.

Verse 45. "Philip findeth Nathanael." Some years ago an elderly German lady living in a city not far from New York invited her German servant girl to accompany her to church. The kindness of the lady, together with the preaching of the gospel to which she was compelled to listen, persuaded the girl to accept Christ. Not many weeks passed before she in turn was the means of leading another German girl to the Master: both united with the church. This second girl returned to Germany for a visit, and on her return voyage met a young woman and her brother whose destination was the city in which she lived. She cultivated their acquaintance, and was the means of leading both to Christ. The brother married into a Christian family, and the sister also married, bringing her husband with her into the fellowship of the church. Every member of this group of persons—the elderly lady, the two servant girls, the brother and sister, and the sister's husband, are still faithful and aggressive workers of the same little German church, and through their earnest personal efforts others also have been led to Jesus.

Verse 46. "Come and see." The seeker sees, the indifferent is blind. And we see what we seek. He who looks for deformity will discover it, and he who looks for beauty will find it. Ask, knock, seek—and be it good or evil what you ask shall be given, the gate at which you knock shall be opened, the thing you seek shall be found. The seeker after truth is always hopeful, because there is an instinctive assurance that the truth will be found by those who make quest for it. Long ago Sophocles said: "But what is searched for is to be got at, while that which is unregarded escapes."

Verse 47. "An Israelite indeed." That meant genuineness, sincerity, not pretense and semblance. Robert Browning makes one of his best characters say:

"There was no duty patent in the world
Like daring to be good and true myself,
Leaving the show of things to the
Lord of Show,
And Prince o' the Power of the
Air."

Verse 47. "In whom is no guile." The writer a few years ago was being shown through a factory in a New England town where certain carpenters' tools were being made. Coming to a bench at which a workman was employed the guide said, "This man is waxing." The wood of some of the tools had slight surface defects, and the man was filling these with a paste made of fine sawdust and glue, and when dried and smooth and varnished their defects were imperceptible. Later, in actual use, the filling would come out and reveal the cheat. The trick of the factory illustrated by contrast the word sincerity, which means "without wax," referring to the habit of ancient makers of furniture in filling defective places with wax. The character of Nicodemus was "without wax." It was what in modern phrase would be called "straight goods."

NATURAL PUNCTUATION.

"How would you punctuate this sentence?" asked the teacher of grammar and rhetoric:

"As John opened the book three five-dollar bills evidently placed there by his cousin fluttered out from between the pages and were caught up by the breeze."

"I think, professor, if you would allow me, I should first make a dash after the bills," said the pupil, promptly.

Little Willie—"Father, what is a spendthrift?" Father—"He is a man who spends a great deal of money foolishly." "Little Willie—"Then, is a man who lends lots of money foolishly a lendthrift?"

en winter one. If an average man were to put on a silk blouse with the upper part of the chest and arms quite unprotected save for a fold of thin silk, and sit thus in any room, draughty or otherwise, he would be ready to assert that some spiteful person had deluged him with ice water. Yet a woman will do this and indignantly explain to you how really warm silk is. The reason is that the fair sex possess one of nature's warmest garments—a tolerably thick layer of heat producing fat immediately under the skin; man, on the other hand—well! soft beauty of outline and pleasing and regular contours are not for him.

As regards footgear at this time, it is well to remember that for men and women, too, tight boots and shoes mean cold feet, and boots a size too large and roomy mean warm feet and fewer chilblains, no matter if the hose be rather on the thin side.

It should not be forgotten that a good brisk walk, of not less than a mile, taken in the early part of the day, will go far to keep the whole body warm till bedtime under most conditions of winter in this country.

Food and drink are matters of the highest importance in this weather. There is, of course, nothing so warming as a good square meal. Hot drinks, such as tea and coffee and soups, are only very temporary stopgaps, unless taken with or containing some solid heat forming substance as peas or pea meal, or meat and barley or potatoes.

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

should be used sparingly, as they all tend to cool the body and deprive it of more heat than they produce by dilating the vessels of the skin, and thus causing the warm blood from the interior to come to the surface.

Finally, and as not the least important consideration, let me impress on my readers that shut windows do not spell health. Nor do open windows spell colds and bronchitis. On the contrary, to sleep with the windows shut is to court the liability to catch cold. If it be cold, put an extra blanket on the bed, and open the window wider, if anything. You will wake up with no dry, nasty taste in your mouth, nor "that tired feeling," nor that "horrid morning headache."

Do not stand cold feet in bed for one instant. Get a hot water bottle and use it; never mind the silly and mistaken idea that it is "coddling." Cold feet mean a cough at night and an inability to go to sleep. No one goes to sleep till the feet are warm, and no one enjoys calm, restful, unbroken sleep if the feet remain cold all night. Don't jump out of bed with bare feet on to cold oilcloth, but have warm slippers handy.

Lastly, when you rise, take a tepid bath, followed by a rapid cold rub with a towel wet with cold water—not an inadequate sponge—and go down to breakfast in a cheery room with a warm fire. You will have started your day under the best possible conditions—but do not forget to warm your feet and boots before going out.

The celebrated soprano was in the middle of her solo, when little Freddie said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra:—"Why does that man hit at the woman with his stick?" "He is not hitting at her," replied his mother. "Keep quiet." "Well, then, what is she hollerin' for?"

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shopman. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced. "Yes, madam," replied the shopman: "we have had them in stock only two days." "I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches, and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa." The shopman explained that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she bought three pairs.

Tommy responded at once with a bright and attentive look. "Oh, what is it, Polly?"

"I've found a jewel-box, Tommy!" Tommy looked mystified.

"See here, Tommy," said Polly, showing him the rows of words. She copied a few on his slate for him—anthem, sonnet, opera, sonata, cantata, oratorio.

These were only part of the lesson, but enough to hold many "jewels," as Polly called them.

"Now, Tommy, look here. See these words; we will call them boxes—jewel-boxes,—because each holds so many smaller words or jewels. Now we will play we are hunting jewels, and we will see how many we can find in each word. I shall learn to spell the words, too, for after finding the jewels, how can I ever forget just how they are placed in the box?" she asked, conclusively.

Tommy still looked mystified, but he was eager. He knew Polly was right.

"Now, Tommy, see this big word, a-n-t-h-e-m, anthem. See, the first two letters, a-n, spell what?"

"Why, they spell an," said Tommy gleefully. "and the next letter makes ant. I learned about the ant one day, you know, Polly."

"So you did," said Polly. "and I didn't see that. Now we have two jewels." Tommy tried, but he could not find any more. "I see two more!" exclaimed Polly.

"Where, Polly?" asked Tommy, excitedly.

"T-h-e, the, and t-h-e-m, them. Yes, and here is another. H-e-m, hem. My, this box is just full of jewels! Just see—an, ant, the, them hem. Five jewels in that little word of only six letters!" Polly had forgotten that she had called the word "big" at first.

Polly and Tommy kept at the row of words, and the jewels they collected would have been enough for a queen's crown had they been of the right sort. I think they were very valuable jewels, although they are not used for crowns.

TO KEEP YOUTHFUL.

Expect a good, long, useful life. Hold your thoughts persistently. Simply refuse to grow old by counting your years and anticipating your old age.

Refrain from all kinds of stimulants and sedatives. They will shorten your life.

One of the best preventives of age is enthusiasm and interest in affairs of the day.

Keep in the sunlight. Nothing beautiful or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression; it is the greatest enemy of the human race.

Nature is the great rejuvenator; her spirit is ever young. Live with her, study her, love her.

Contemplate beauty in all its forms, and you will drive everything that is ugly out of your life.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older, and so much nearer the end.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

Keep your mind young by fresh, vigorous thinking and your heart sound by cultivating a cheerful, optimistic disposition.

OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN.

"Yes," said Mrs. Malone, to the old friend who was picking up the threads of family history, "my Bobby, he's travelling with a circus now."

"Pretty hard work, isn't it?" inquired the interested caller.

"Never a bit of it," returned the proud mother of Bobby. "He's living like a gentleman, he is—hands in his pockets, as ye might say,—for it's a handsome salary he gets, and every blessed thing he has to do is to lay his head in the lion's mouth a matter o' some two or three times a day or thereabouts!"

Royal Baking Powder

45 CENTS
a pound can (AT ALL GROCERS)
25 cents a half pound can

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is absolutely pure.

Royal Baking Powder assures wholesome food; it makes the best biscuits, cakes and all hot-breads; it protects the family from the danger of alum and other injurious substitutes.

Royal Baking Powder saves time, saves butter, flour and eggs; saves health.

Ayer's Pills Vegetable, liver pills. That is what they are. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache.

Went your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 26 Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Barnockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Barnockburn	0	6:00	1:40		
Allans	5	6:15	1:50		
Queensboro	8	6:25	2:05		
Bridgewater	14	6:40	2:25		
Ar Tweed	20	6:55	2:45		
Lve Tweed	20	7:00	2:50		
Stoco	21	7:10	3:05		
Larkins	27	7:25	3:20		
Marbank	33	7:40	3:40		
Krinsville	37	7:55	3:55		
Tamworth	40	8:10	4:15		
Wilson*	44				
Enterprise	46	8:25	4:30		
Mudlake Bridge	48				
Moscow	51	8:37	4:50		
Galbraith	53				
Yarker	55	8:48	5:00		
Lve Yarker	55	10:10	5:05		
Stoco	56	10:10	5:05		
Larkins	61	10:25	5:20		
Thomson's Mills	63				
Newburgh	61	10:35	5:25		
Strathcona	62	10:45	5:35		
Napanee	69	11:00	5:50		
Lve Napanee	69				
Ar Deseronto	78	11:30	6:35		

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 5
Lve Kingston	0			
G. T. R. Junction	10			
Murvale*	14			
Ar Harrowsmith	19			
Lve Sydenham	23	8:00		
Frontenac	29	8:10		
Ar Yarker	25	8:35		
Lve Yarker	25	9:05		
Camden East	30	9:15		
Thomson's Mills	31			
Newburgh	32	9:30		
Strathcona	34	9:45		
Napanee	40	10:00		
Lve Napanee	40			
Ar Deseronto	49			

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napanee	Deseronto	Deseronto	Picton	Picton	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napanee
7:30 a.m.	10:55 a.m.		8:30 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
10:35 "	10:55 "	1:10 p.m.		11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
				1:10 p.m.		1:10 p.m.	
						1:10 p.m.	

character into the older parts of the Province.

Eleventh—Temperance Reform.

That steps should be taken to reduce the consumption of intoxicating liquors, to prevent the sale of liquors on Sundays and during prohibited hours, and to secure the most vigorous enforcement of the license laws, to encourage and make effective the adoption of the local option provisions of the License Act, and such other changes as are more fully set forth in the finding of the Convention.

Twelfth—Public Utilities.

That the greatest facilities should be afforded municipalities to obtain the ownership of all franchises of a public character affecting the use of water, light or transportation within the municipality.

WHITNEY AS A LIGHTNING-CHANGE ARTIST.

Wearing a Different Policy Suit for Every Election—Quick Changes to Catch the Passing Breezes of Popular Opinion—Different Platforms in Different Elections.

The Tory Opposition of Ontario has shown its incapacity for leadership and Government during all its history. That's the reason why it is still in Opposition.

That's the reason why it will continue in Opposition.

It is a party without stability, without a settled and continuous policy. It is a rudderless ship.

At one time they opposed the appointment of a Minister of Education.

They were opposed to building Normal Schools at Ottawa, London and Hamilton.

They once opposed the establishment of a School of Practical Science.

They once opposed the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture and a Minister of Education.

They objected to the removal of the Agricultural College from Mimico to Guelph.

They resisted the starting of a dairy school in Middlesex and a Pioneer Farm at Dryden.

They opposed the Liberal Government in its fight for provincial rights.

They have placed obstacles in the way of building railways to open New Ontario and exploit its resources.

They have formulated policy after policy only to change it for something different.

They are as unstable as water.

STRIKING FINANCIAL FACTS

Regarding the Wise Administration of the Ross Government.

The Mail said, in 1900: "The Ontario Government's management of the finances has been thrifty, judicious and clean."

The Montreal Witness: "Ontario's splendid financial position has been preserved by careful, business-like, honest administration since Confederation."

The Toronto Telegram: "The financial and administrative record of the Liberal party is, on the whole, creditable. The resources of the province have been wisely handled."

In proof of the above testimonies it may be said: Ontario's annual receipts in interest would retire its total liabilities twice over.

The interest paid annually on the provincial trust funds (valued at \$6,218,788) amounts to more than sufficient to meet the entire annual payments of the province for its liabilities for railway certificates and annuities.

Out of a total appropriation of seventy millions in twenty years, the Opposition has objected to less than one cent on the dollar.

Ontario is without a dollar of debt presently payable.

nually.

It collects and publishes valuable statistics (agricultural and municipal.)

It established 98 Farmers' and 52 Women's Institutes, 127,000 attended 887 meetings in 1903-4.

It provided cheap money for tile drainage by farmers.

It established a Pioneer Farm in Rainy River District, which has been an undoubted success.

The beef, bacon and cheese produced in 1896 amounted to \$81,000,000 and in 1903 \$65,500,000.

It has assisted in developing a profitable trade with other Provinces in pure-bred stock.

It has set apart \$375,000 to aid the sugar-beet industry.

It started the most successful Farmers' Fair in America—the Live Stock Show at Guelph.

It is assisting in improving Fall Fairs by aiding in securing expert judges.

Ontario won a large share of the chief prizes in live stock, horticulture, beekeeping and poultry at the Pan-American Exposition.

No less than forty-five important Acts, affecting agricultural and kindred interests, have been placed on the statute books since 1888.

Mr. Whitney and his party have opposed many of the important steps proposed by the Agricultural Department for the improvement of our Ontario agriculture.

Labor Legislation of the Ross Government

The Labor Legislation of the Liberal Government of Ontario is among the most advanced body of laws in this department that any country can show. It includes, among other features,

The Labor Disputes Act of 1902 (the Preston Bill), under which no less than thirty-five trade disputes have already been amicably settled by the provincial officer appointed for that purpose.

It has recently established a Provincial Bureau of Labor, in charge of an experienced and able representative.

It has passed labor legislation that is regarded as the most advanced and progressive of any self-governed country.

It has passed the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Employers' Liability Act, the Factory Act, the Railway Accidents Act, the Act for the Relief of Co-operative Associations, the Creditors' Relief Act, the Masters' and Servants' Act, and the Act to Secure Compensation to Workmen for Injuries.

It has enabled trades unions and labor organizations to become incorporated. It passed an important Act regulating bake-shops, an Act relating to truancy and compulsory school attendance, the Workmen's Lien for Wages Act, the registration of manhood suffrage votes and the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

It exempted from taxation living incomes up to \$700.

It has regulated the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons.

It has protected the claims of workmen on contracts for public works.

It has legislated on behalf of the employees of street railways.

It has provided that in a contract for printing and binding certain work, union or equivalent wages shall be paid by the contractor.

It has permitted municipal bodies to pass by-laws regulating the hours of certain persons, such as those employed in livery stables, and drivers generally.

Bagged at Last.

Not even the best friends of Mrs. Cobb could claim for her the gift of gracious speech, although they laid great stress on her kind intentions at all times.

"Well, well," said the good lady breathlessly as she grasped an au-

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Napance	Deseronto	Deseronto	Pictou	Pictou	Deseronto	Deseronto	Napance	Napance	Deseronto
9 a.m.	3 30		8 30 a.m.	6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	9 30 a.m.	10 10 a.m.	12 05 p.m.	12 05 p.m.
7 30	10 55	1 40 p.m.							
10 35	10 55	1 40 p.m.							
10 n.m.	1 30 p.m.								
4									
6 50	10								
6 30	8 35								
15									

Daily. All other trains run da 1 (ndays excepted).

BURN H. WOOD, D. A. VALL, A. Asst. Superintendent.

Ontario Forest Reserve Policy

The Most Progressive Record of the Ross Government.

Out of a total expenditure of \$118,191,872 since 1871 in Ontario, over \$95,000,000 have been returned to the people.

Out of this total expenditure of \$118,191,872 since 1871 the following sums might be fairly taken as contributions either for the relief of taxation, or for the improvement of the country:

Education.....	\$20,012,769.61
Toronto University, fire grant.....	160,000.00
Hospitals and charities.....	3,965,775.11
Maintenance of Asylums and Public Institutions.....	20,583,648.01
Surplus distribution, 1873.....	3,388,777.47
Distribution of clergy lands.....	931,994.50
Refunds land improvement fund.....	539,614.76
Agriculture and arts.....	4,971,995.54
Immigration.....	987,767.80
Administration of justice.....	10,966,391.24
Aid to railways, including annuity repayments.....	11,311,417.27
Colonization roads.....	3,691,247.79
Municipal drainage.....	1,221,117.35
Swamp drainage.....	238,405.09
River, lake and bridge works.....	1,150,965.47
National parks since 1886.....	113,252.41
Public Buildings—construction outlay.....	9,518,571.80
Repairs and maintenance since 1881.....	1,459,097.92
Total of over.....	\$ 95,000,000

LIBERAL PLATFORM SUMMARIZED.

The Planks on Which the Ross Government Appeals to the Electors.

First—Education.

That the school system of the Province in all its departments should have in view those practical courses of study which specially fit the youth of Ontario for agricultural and industrial pursuits, and that the Provincial University should receive the general support of the Legislature.

That the Agricultural Department should continue the educational work of the Agricultural College, Farmers' Institutes, dairy schools, good roads associations and other similar associations with undiminished zeal and efficiency.

Second—Purity of Elections.

That every form of bribery and all fraudulent schemes to defeat the honest purpose of the electorate are contrary to the spirit and traditions of the Liberal party.

That the sanctity of the ballot box should be protected and all offences against the Election Act punished.

That every riding should conduct

its organization without outside interference or assistance.

Third—Railway Assessment and Taxation.

That railway corporations should contribute to municipal taxation in the same proportion as other private property.

Fourth—Extension of Government Railway.

That the Government Railway from North Bay should be extended to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and, if practicable, to James' Bay, and that town sites on the Government Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific should be surveyed and sold for the benefit of the Province.

Fifth—Timber and Minerals for the Settlers.

That all settlers on agricultural lands in the unorganized districts be allowed the use of every description of timber on such lands, pine alone excepted.

That minerals on such lands should not be reserved, but should be the property of the patentee, and that prospectors should be dealt with liberally.

Sixth—Provincial Charters.

That companies of a local or Provincial character should not be removed from Provincial control on the declaration that they are or "the general advantage of Canada."

Seventh—Pine and Pulp Wood Lands.

That only the matured timber on pine lands should hereafter be sold, with a view to the preservation of the forests as a source of revenue for all time to come, and that pulp concessions and water powers north of the height of land should be sold at public auction.

Eighth—Provincial Commission for Protection to Municipalities.

That a Commission, having authority to deal with the bonding powers of companies concerned in the operation of public utilities and the application of municipalities in consolidating debenture debts and other matters of a similar character, would be a source of great protection to the public.

Ninth—The Labor Question.

That the various branches of the public service affecting public labor, such as the Bureau of Labor and factory inspection, should be consolidated, and legislation, if possible, be obtained to avoid strikes and to prevent unskilled alien and prison labor from interfering with the opportunities of the working classes.

Tenth—Minister of Colonization and Labor.

That a Minister of Colonization and Labor be appointed for the settlement of New Ontario and for promoting immigration of a suitable

seventy millions in twenty years, the Opposition has objected to less than one cent on the dollar.

Ontario is without a dollar of debt presently payable.

Ontario had \$2,739,200 in the banks on December 12, 1904.

Ontario, ever since 1872, has shown a surplus of assets after deducting liabilities presently payable.

Ontario's surplus of assets after deducting liabilities, Dec. 31, 1903, was \$2,519,161.

Ontario's position is an enviable one: Its affairs have been so managed as not only to create no debt but to leave a surplus of interest-bearing assets that yield an annual income that could be capitalized at nine millions.

PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM

Of a Progressive Government—The Construction Work of the Ross Government—A Definite and Advanced Policy.

(As Adopted at the great Liberal Convention.)

1. An advanced policy on education and agriculture.
2. Purity of elections.
3. Approval of policy of railway assessment and taxation.
4. Extension of Temiskaming R. R. to G. T. Pacific.
5. Timber and minerals for the settlers.
6. Provincial charters and provincial rights.
7. Reforestation of pine and pulpwood lands.
8. Provincial commission for protecting municipalities.
9. Forward policy on the labor question.
10. Appointment of Minister of Colonization and Labor.
11. Temperance reform.
12. Public ownership of public utilities.

SPLENDID RECORD

Of the Ross Government Concerning Agriculture.

The Liberal Government created the Department of Agriculture which has been administered by successful farmers.

It has made an unqualified success of this important Department in spite of Opposition obstruction and criticism.

It expended \$391,208 on Agriculture in 1901.

It has expended \$5,830,423 on Agriculture since 1872.

It has handed over \$2,083,353 to 479 Agricultural and Horticultural Societies since 1872.

It has assisted the Fruit Growers', Dairymen's, Horse, Sheep and Swine Breeders', Poultry, Beekeepers' and Entomological Associations, and the Ontario Experimental Union, during the same period.

It has carried on the most successful Agricultural College in America with an attendance of 728 during the year 1903. Seventy per cent. of its graduates, so far as traced, are engaged in agriculture.

The College has carried on an extensive series of field and feeding experiments.

Traveling dairies were sent through the Province for several years.

Three dairy schools have been established, attended thus far by 2,240 persons.

Fifteen Fruit Experimental Stations are being maintained.

Practical instruction in fruit spraying has been widely given.

Valuable bulletins have been published; twelve reports are issued annually.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Mitchell*

Codd could claim for her the gift of gracious speech, although they laid great stress on her kind intentions at all times.

"Well, well," said the good lady breathlessly as she grasped an acquaintance by the arm coming out of a crowded concert hall. "Here I've been on a wild goose chase all day long and at last find you where I should never have thought of looking."

See that the Name "PAINES" Is On Both Bottle And Wrapper.

Paine's Celery Compound is the wonder of the age; its marvellous virtues astonish physicians; its cures are talked of in tens of thousands of homes.

As a health giver in the winter season, Paine's Celery Compound has no equal in the world; it stands far ahead of all other medicines. If you are a victim of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, sleeplessness, liver troubles or dyspepsia, and have failed with other medicines, we ask you to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial this month. One bottle will surely convince you of its mighty healing powers. Ask your druggist for Paine's Celery Compound. See that the name PAINE'S is on bottle and wrapper; other celery medicines are frauds. Never be induced to take the something that is just as good, that some dealers would offer you.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Sick People Well.

REASON WHY YOU SHOULD BUY

Red F Te

Because of its Flavor.

Why do you buy certain vegetables? Is it not because some better than others?

Flavor is the special brand of food product as sup quality that always commands.

The delicate, fragrant flavor the result of scientific study plantations, and in the tea

It has what might be called a ripe flavor that is very pleasing you won't forget.

The Blue Label is recommended.

T. H. ESTABROOK

BRANCHES: TORONTO

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

The Tory Party a Party of Failures.
Failures they have been from time immemorial, in matters of legislation; in the presentation of their policy up to the present hour, and with failure written over their whole career, they are now going to the country asking for public confidence. Shall the people of Ontario take into their service a party that fails in presenting an acceptable policy, and that has failed eight times?—Premier Ross at Temple banquet.

Ontario's Economical Administration of Its Asylums.

Average cost per patient, American Asylums 1898 to 1900.....	\$188.22
Average cost per patient, Canadian Asylums 1898 to 1900.....	199.79
Average cost per patient, Ontario Asylums 1903.....	125.20

The Coquette.
There are scores of girls who are neither beautiful nor witty, but they are natural born coquettes, and as a consequence are perfection in the average man's eyes. The beautiful girl generally banks on her face being her fortune, but the coquette cultivates the habit of saying pretty, flattering things, studying the trick of amusing half a dozen men at one and the same time and of making each man think he is the one that is being especially favored.

No Reminder.
"What's the matter?" inquired Ascum. "What are you searching your pockets for?" "I tied a knot in my handkerchief this morning," said the absentminded man, "to remind me of something I was to get for my wife, and now I can't find the handkerchief."—Exchange.

Her Hint.
The Maiden—I have a fluttering about my heart, and I have no appetite, doctor. The Doctor—Oh, you're in love; I can't do anything for that. "You can't, doctor?" "Certainly I can't." "Why, doctor, you're not married."

No matter how stupid, uninteresting and tiresome a man may be, there is always some sentimental woman ready to make a hero of him.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WHEN FORKS WERE NEW.

How Their Use Impressed a Lady the First Time She Saw Them.
A lady who saw forks used for the first time at a dinner of Henry III. of France records her "impressions" of the occasion. Henry had in 1574 been tendered a magnificent reception in Venice. At this entertainment forks were used. The royal guest observed them with much interest and immediately introduced them to the French court.
It seems from the account of the lady, who had never used them before, that some others were in the same predicament. She writes:
"They never touched the meat with their fingers, but with forks, which they carried to their mouths, bending their necks and bodies over their plates.
"There were several salads. These they ate with forks, for it is not considered proper to touch the food with the fingers. However difficult it may be to manage it, it is thought better to put the little forked instrument in the mouth than the fingers.
"The artichokes, asparagus, peas and beans were brought. It was a pleasure to watch them try to eat these with their forks, for some, who were less adroit than the others, dropped as many on their plates and on the way to the mouth as they were able to get to their mouths.

Mr. Brock's Age is 115 Years.



MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1783.

His age is 115 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme old age to the use of Peruna."

Born before the United States was formed
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
Always conquered the grip with Peruna.
Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.
Believes Peruna the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 115 years. For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.
A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut

from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago.
"Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago-Times Herald of same date. This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peruna, having used it many years.
In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 115 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a later letter dated January 31, 1900, Mr. Brock writes:

"I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I could walk all over the farm and it would do me good. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,
Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion as to whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HENRI & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS, 601 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. (Opposite the Post-Office Building, without charge, in the morning.)

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1.00. Single copies, 10 cents. Send for free sample copy.

A BUNCH OF TORY BLUNDERS.

Ontario Opposition, Record of Obstruction—The Mistakes of Whitney.

Here are some of the blunders of the Tory Party of Ontario during the last few years:

- The fight against Ontario in the battle for Provincial rights.
- The fight against Ontario in the control of our license system.
- Opposition at one time to appointment of Minister of Education and Minister of Agriculture.
- Opposition to erection of Normal Schools.
- Opposition to establishment of School of Practical Science.

WAY.
This revenue goes in large measure to maintain the asylums and public institutions of Ontario.

The following are the receipts, from 1899 to 1903 inclusive, from the different companies affected by the Act:

Sundry insurance companies.....	\$ 471,391.61
Banks.....	218,664.99
Trust Companies.....	21,550.00
Loan Companies.....	135,237.89
Railway Companies.....	167,900.14
Street Railway Companies.....	35,484.21
Express Companies.....	20,991.67
Pullman and Sleeping Car Companies.....	4,687.65

lrs. of laid at ady ac of a ceo. and over

to watch them try to eat these with their forks, for some, who were less adroit than the others, dropped as many on their plates and on the way to the mouth as they were able to get to their mouths.

"Afterward a great silver basin and pitcher of water were brought, and the guests washed their hands, though it seems as if there would not be much scent of meat and grease on them, for they had touched their food only with those forked instruments."

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Immense Volume and Varying Moods of Its Yellow Flood.

"The Mississippi river has an irresistible attraction for a person of imaginative mind, but perhaps its most impressive characteristic is the majesty with which its turbid, yellow tide sweeps along between the shores, impressive by its sullen murmur and inspiring awe by its immense volume," said a traveler.

"The river is sublime no matter when or where you view it, and one has only to catch a glimpse of the yellow flood, veiled by rain or glistening in the sunshine, to fall beneath its spell. At times the river moves so smoothly and peacefully that you are almost lulled to sleep by the gentle purring of the water, that constant eddying and washing sound that is distinctive of the Mississippi. Then, again, the water will swirl angrily around a hidden snag or rushing with impetuosity against the yielding bluffs it will eat into the earth, and tons of dirt will rumble down only to be absorbed and swept away. Perhaps for a moment the water will assume a chocolate color, but the influx of yellow tide from above will soon dissipate every trace of what was once an acre of cotton field. Sometimes there are trees growing along the shore that are engulfed. These fall with a crash into the flood, spin about for a moment and then drift slowly down with the current, their half drowned boughs rising at intervals from the water."—*Pittsburgh Courier*.

ON No 3
I SHOULD USE

Rose tea

avor.

certain varieties of fruit and because you like the flavor of ?

cial quality which stamps one s superior to another, and is the mands the highest price.

nt flavor of Red Rose Tea is tudy and methods on the tea tea testing and blending rooms.

be called a fruity taste—a rich, pleasing to the palate—a taste

recommended.

OKS, St. John, N.B.

TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

Patents taken through Wynn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$5 a year, four months, \$1.50. Single copies, 10c. WYNN & Co., 351 Broadway, New York

The Happiness of Health—Exhilaration is the ripple and laughter of pure blood as it courses through the veins.

South American Kidney Cure drives out all impurities and insures the richness and purity that is essential to perfect health—successful because it merits it—popular because it fulfills every promise—a Kidney medicine solely and purely. It never fails.

—126. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

VOTE FOR THE ROSS GOVERNMENT

And Its Advanced Educational Policy.

Note the following table of comparison as to cost of education:

Cost per pupil for a Public School Education in the United States.....	\$20.29
Cost per pupil for a Public School Education in Ohio.....	21.63
Cost per pupil for a Public School Education in Massachusetts.....	37.76
Cost per pupil for a Public School Education in Michigan.....	18.68
Cost per pupil for a Public School Education in New York.....	38.97
England and Wales, (1900) Board Schools.....	14.02
England and Wales, (1900) Voluntary Schools.....	11.28
Average for cities in Ontario.....	17.07
Average in Ontario, 1902, \$10.63	

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1902.

A. W. GLASSON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO, Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pill for Constipation.

AS A WOMAN LUNCHEONS.

Means That Are Ordered Merely by Force of Suggestion.

Lots of women order their luncheons merely by force of suggestion. If you don't think so, watch the wavering ones sit down, look on the card, glance at their nearest neighbor's plate and then order whatever the latter happens to be eating. In a crowded luncheon room on matinee day one little round table seating four women bore out this statement. Two of the women refreshed themselves on cake and coffee. The third was putting away a savory clam chowder. A fourth came in, observed the cakes, gazed appreciatively on the chowder and requested the latter. The first chowderer finished and departed, and the woman who immediately took her place looked around the table and ordered cakes and coffee.

By this time the first two cake and coffeeites had finished, and an uncertain looking woman sat down on that side of the table. She looked at the two opposite, glanced at the card and said, "Bring me a clam chowder."

This is a fact, and there is every reason to suppose that nothing but coffee and cakes and chowder was served at that table all the afternoon or at least as long as wavering ladies sat down at it.

COMPARISON.

A man coming home at 2 o'clock in the morning can be as quiet sneaking upstairs as he can be noisy with his growls the next morning.—New York Press.

ment of Minister of Education and Minister of Agriculture.

Opposition to erection of Normal Schools.

Opposition to establishment of School of Practical Science.

Opposition to aiding colonization railways in New Ontario.

Opposition to helping the re-establishment of the Soo Industries through a guarantee of interest on bonds.

Opposition to the succession duties bill.

Opposition to appointment of a Forestry officer.

Opposition to the appointment of a drainage referee.

Opposition to the appointment of a Provincial Municipal Auditor.

Opposition to appointment of a good roads commissioner.

Opposition to the bill to tax corporations.

Opposition to almost every proposal of the Liberal Government for the advancement and building up of Ontario.

Is it wise to place in power the Party of Blunderers? the Party of Obstructionists?

BUILDING OF COLONIZATION AND MINING ROADS.

The Ross Government Policy of Opening Up New Ontario.

The Liberal Government of Ontario has always kept in the forefront its policy of opening up the new districts by means of colonization and mining roads. In these regards they have kept pace with the growth of the Province, as the following figures will indicate:

Miles of new roads built, 1872-1894 inclusive, 5,822.
(Yearly average of 183 miles.)
Miles of roads repaired during same period, 16,494.
(Yearly average of 500 miles.)
Bridges built during same period, 23 miles.

Total expenditure on above public works, \$3,879,700.

This large sum is but one of the many substantial returns made to the people from the surplus revenue that, thanks to the able and economical management of the Province, has always characterized its Liberal rule.

The Ross Government and the Supplementary Revenue Act.

The Ross Government brought before the Legislature in 1899, the Supplementary Revenue Bill. It was passed by the House and in the face of the most strenuous opposition of Mr. Whitney and his followers.

Since that time the Act has realized nearly \$1,200,000, a legitimate source of revenue that would have been lost had Mr. Whitney had his

Railway Companies.....	167,990.14
Street Railway Companies.....	35,484.21
Express Companies.....	20,991.67
Pullman and Sleeping Car Companies.....	4,687.65
Natural Gas Companies.....	39,319.92
Gas and Electric Light Companies.....	37,552.05
Telegraph Companies.....	6,581.46
Telephone Companies.....	28,520.00
	\$1,187,881.89

How the Ross Government Has Expended the People's Money.

No less than 83 per cent. of all the revenue of Ontario has been returned to the people.

Out of every \$100 of revenue received in 1903, the Province spent:

About \$19.33 on Education.

About \$18.86 on Maintenance of Public Institutions.

About \$8.72 on Public Works and Buildings.

About \$9.18 on Administration of Justice.

About \$4.46 on Railway Aid and Assistance.

About \$7.75 on Agriculture.

About \$4.57 on Hospitals and Charities.

About \$6.69 on Civil Government.

About \$4.89 on Legislation.

About \$3.26 on Colonization Roads.

About \$5.29 Charges on Crown Lands.

About \$1.30 on Repairs to Public Buildings.

About \$3.90 on Miscellaneous Expenditure.

About \$1.80 on Drainage, Deben-tures, Colonization, etc.

Vapo-Cresolene.

Established 1879.

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Cough, Crip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Cresolene is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

A Vapo-Cresolene outfit including a bottle of Cresolene \$1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet, LIVING MILES CO., Ltd., Agents, 288 St. James St., Montreal, Canada. 306



DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS



Six Months Ago Pale, Peevish and Always Sick.

Mr. Wm. Frizzell, Post Clerk, Napanee, says: "My little girl six months ago was not very strong, could not sleep, was feverish and peevish. The child's indigestion was something terrible. Mr. Douglas gave me a package of Hennequin's Infant Tablets; we used them; the result was truly marvelous. I saw and learned something then that I could not have believed, had I not seen it for myself. However, I must say that my little girl, now 18 months of age, is full of fun and frolic. She is hearty, eats well and sleeps well, and is the picture of health. I believe Hennequin's Tablets to be the greatest and surest babies' medicine I ever saw."

DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS.

Destroy worms, assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, procure healthy and natural sleep, relieve teething trouble, allay feverishness, cure indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, colic, etc.; stop walking in the sleep and frightened awakening from sleep, cure fits, etc. Beyond price for children afflicted with weak health. Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets do not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic properties. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can.
Wholesale Agents for Canada.

DRIVEN BACK BY BAYONETS

Japanese Attack on Kouropatkin's Centre Failed.

ATTEMPT AT SURPRISE.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—General Kouropatkin reports the frustration of a Japanese attempt to surprise his centre front the night of January 6, and the bayoneting of 21 Japanese the night of January 3 by a cavalry reconnaissance in the valley of Taitse River, in the direction of Sianchan.

THE SURRENDERED GARRISON.

A despatch from Tokio says:—A report received on Thursday from Gen. Nogi's headquarters largely increases the figures of the surrendered garrison, and intimates that the force handed over to the Japanese at Port Arthur will be 32,000 exclusive of 15,000 or 16,000 sick and wounded, making a rough total of 48,000.

The report is as follows:—

As previously reported, the transfer of objects mentioned in article 2 of the capitulation compact took place on Jan. 4, and the transfer of the forts and batteries has been completed.

The prisoners will be assembled at the place appointed on Jan. 5, but the investigation relating to these prisoners is so complicated that the result cannot be reported at present.

Reports received up to date are as follows:—

Generals	8
Admirals	4
Colonels and majors	57
Captains and commanders	100
Army captains and lieutenants	531
Naval lieutenants and naval officials	200
Army officials	99
Surgeons	109
Chaplains	20
Of the rank and file of the army	22,484
Of the rank and file of the navy	4,500
Army non-combatants	3,645
Naval non-combatants	500
Total	32,307

Besides these there are about 15,000 or 16,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals.

The volunteers are chiefly included in the list of non-combatants.

One hundred saddle horses and 1,870 draught horses were surrendered.

MAY RELEASE PRISONERS.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Japanese naval officers have not examined the sunken warships at Port Arthur, and therefore nothing is known of their condition and possible availability for further service. It is expected that careful examination of the vessels will be made at the earliest possible moment. The Japanese are keenly anxious to know the condition of the sunken ships, and it is believed that some of them are salvageable.

The Russians ingeniously blocked the dry-dock. They towed the transport Amur inside the dock, blew her up so that she partly tumbled turtle and sank sideways, and then destroyed the dock gate. The Russians surrendered possession of the dockyard on Wednesday and turned over to the Japanese ten small steamers available for immediate use. All the other craft had previously been sunk.

The work of clearing away the mines commenced so soon as the Russian charts provided for in the capitulation agreement were delivered to the Japanese.

The official figure giving the Russian and Japanese losses at Port Arthur are not yet available. The disposition of the surrendered gar-

keep order. Non-combatants are allowed the option of remaining at Port Arthur. The Japanese navy is removing mines and the Japanese hulks at the harbor mouth. All the forts have been taken over by the Japanese.

A NAVAL STATION.

A despatch from Tokio says:—The Japanese intend to establish a naval station at Port Arthur. Vice Admiral Y. Shibayama will probably be placed in charge of it. The military administration at Port Arthur will retain only a small garrison as soon as the prisoners are withdrawn and order is restored. The fleet is busily engaged in clearing mines, but owing to their great number navigation will be unsafe for a long time. Only Government craft will be allowed to enter the harbor.

It is probable that Dalny will soon be opened up to neutrals. Japanese companies are preparing to establish weekly services to that port.

WILL GO VIA NAGASAKI.

A despatch from Tokio says: Gen. Stoessel and the other Russian officers who will leave Port Arthur on parole will return to their homes via Nagasaki.

CHARTS ARE WORTHLESS.

A despatch from Paris says:—Information received in official quarters here shows that Vice-Admiral Rojstvensky's charts of the Indian Ocean, in which the Russian second Pacific squadron is now cruising, are defective, and practically worthless. This arouses apprehensions of a possible future catastrophe, as it is known that the charts do not show the recent hydrographic dangers of the Indian Ocean.

CZAR MAY ORDER BATTLE.

A despatch from London says:—It is expected at St. Petersburg that the Czar will order Kouropatkin to take the offensive immediately before Nogi's veterans can join the Japanese forces on the Sha, and at any expense to gain some success to offset the effect of the loss of Port Arthur upon the Russian people. Such instructions will place Kouropatkin in a most difficult position. The severity of the winter in northern Manchuria makes extensive military operations next to impossible, even with troops having the best equipment.

It is known that the Russian army is suffering great deprivation of such necessities as boots and overcoats, owing to the wholesale robberies of supplies, and a battle fought solely for political reasons would be with advantage strongly on the side of the Japanese.

FAINTED AT THEIR POSTS.

The London Daily Mail's Chefoo correspondent says that Russian officers who have arrived there bring descriptions of the terrible conditions existing in the hospitals at Port Arthur, which they say were worse than those of the battlefield. They relate how the Sisters of Charity accustomed as they are to such ordeals, sickened under these conditions, and fainted at their posts because of lack of nourishment.

The wretched patients toward the end complained bitterly of what they called the heartlessness of the Sisters of Charity, who grew so accustomed to human suffering that they seemed to lose all sympathy for

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

The Soo rail mill has sufficient orders to keep it going all year. The London Times' trade review notes an improvement in the iron and steel industries.

The Harvard medical commission reports that cancer is not infectious, is hereditary, and remedies are either a knife or a serum.

Edmonton pays \$100,000 and becomes the divisional point of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with shops and terminals.

The British Columbia Board of Education has stricken Longfellow's "Evangeline" off the list of textbooks.

Canada will join with the Washington authorities in an international commission to protect the Pacific fisheries.

Rev. Dr. Fletcher, pastor of McNab Street Presbyterian church, Hamilton, has resigned after a pastorate of 32 years.

The exports at Windsor, according to the United States consul, last year amounted to \$363,828, the largest in the history of the consulate.

It is said as a result of a disagreement between the canners and tomato growers, a new canning factory will be started in Hamilton before next season.

The two new vessels ordered by the C. P. R. for the Atlantic trade are intended to compete with the best lines running to New York. They will be the largest steamers on the St. Lawrence.

James Cousins, the last survivor of the Abigail Becker incident, died at Amherstburg yesterday. A big lumber schooner was driven ashore at Long Point in the early sixties, and Abigail Becker, a young girl waded out into the icy breakers, time after time, bringing the benumbed sailors ashore saving several lives. Cousins was one of those saved.

FOREIGN.

The United States has signed arbitration treaties with seven European nations.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says there are indications that the Czar is weary of the war.

Signor Marconi is to consult with the Canadian authorities in regard to wireless communication with Italy.

Charles Turner, who killed himself at Atlantic City, N. J., has been identified as a member of a wealthy English family.

Six-year-old Chas. Healy secured a bottle of whiskey during a festive time at his father's home, 235 Bradhurst avenue, New York, and died of alcoholic coma.

The United States Government crop report notes a general improvement in the condition of winter wheat in the middle Atlantic States, excellent conditions in central and northern California and an encouraging outlook in Oregon and Washington.

THE NEW ICE-BREAKER

Successful Experiment Made at Cape Rouge.

An Ottawa despatch says: The officials of the Marine Department are well pleased with the experiment of keeping the St. Lawrence Channel open in the Quebec district. On Thursday the Montcalm was confronted with what appeared to be the almost hopeless task of breaking the jam at Cap Rouge, 10 miles above Quebec, where the local ice was two feet thick and ice-jams piled upon that to a height of 15 feet, all frozen into a compact mass. The Montcalm, however, went at it, and succeeded in breaking the key to the



General Stoessel, who retires from

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Wheat—Ontario 98c bid, \$1 asked for red and white; spring, 94c to 95c; goose, 87c to 88c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.08; No. 2 northern \$1.03½ to \$1.04; No. 3 northern, 97c to 98c; Georgian Bay ports; 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—90 per cent. patents, \$4.20 to \$4.35 buyers' sacks, east and west. 15c to 20c higher for choice. Manitoba, \$5.40 to \$5.70 for first patents, \$5 to \$5.40 for second patents, and \$5 to \$5.20 for bakers'.

Millfeed—\$14 to \$14.50 for bran in bulk, \$16.50 to \$17.50 for shorts, east and west Manitoba, \$21 for shorts, \$18 for bran, exports.

Barley—45c for No. 3, 43c for extra, and 41c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Firm, 75c to 76c for No. 2. Corn—New Canadian yellow, 43c; mixed, 42c, f.o.b., Chatham freights; new American, No. 3 yellow, 52c; mixed, 51c, on track, Toronto.

Oats—33c to 33½c for No. 1 white, east low freights; No. 2, 32½c, low freights, and 32c, north and west.

Rolled Oats—\$4 for cars of bags and \$4.25 for barrels on track Toronto, 25c more for broken lots here and 40c for broken lots outside.

Peas—67c to 68c for No. 2 west and east.

Buckwheat—52c to 53c east and west.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Trade continues rather quiet, with receipts light.

Creamery, prints 22c to 24c do tubs 19c to 20c

Dairy tubs, good to choice 16c to 17c do medium 14c to 15c

do inferior grades 12c to 13c Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice 17c to 18c

do large rolls 16c to 17c do medium 14c to 15c

Cheese—The market has a firm tone. Quotations for job lots here

other craft had previously been sunk.

The work of clearing away the mines commenced so soon as the Russian charts provided for in the capitulation agreement were delivered to the Japanese.

The official figure giving the Russian and Japanese losses at Port Arthur are not yet available. The disposition of the surrendered garrison has not been determined. It is impossible to move the majority of the sick and wounded, who will be nursed at Port Arthur. The care of the many prisoners is a troublesome and expensive task, and it is possible that Japan will arrange later to return them to Russia. The question is now under consideration at Tokio.

It is expected that Gen. Nogi will return to Tokio at the request of the Emperor, in which case he will receive a tremendous popular ovation.

The foreign attaches entered Port Arthur yesterday.

VICTOR AND VANQUISHED.

A despatch from Port Arthur says:—The meeting between Gen. Nogi and Gen. Stoessel at Plum Tree Cottage, which preceded the marching out of the Russian forces from Port Arthur on Thursday, had nothing spectacular about it, but it was in many ways interesting. Gen. Stoessel, through a mistake, arrived an hour and a half ahead of the time set for the meeting. He rode a fine Arab charger, and was accompanied by three officers and a small escort of Cossacks. The lieutenant commanding the Japanese guard at the cottage immediately sent for Gen. Nogi. Meanwhile the Russians, who were in full uniform, sat on horseback chatting cheerfully. Gen. Stoessel's heavy face showed traces of strain and anxiety. Within half an hour Gen. Nogi, escorted by two troopers, arrived, and the rival commanders set eyes upon each other for the first time after eight months' incessant conflict. Both raised their hands in ceremonious salute. Each seemed to doubt whether the other intended to shake hands. Gen. Nogi dismounted, and Gen. Stoessel followed. They walked to the cottage side by side, chatting easily and not noticing a fatigue party close by that was extricating corpses from the adjacent wreckage for interment. Their interview was, of course, private, but it is known that it was cordial. Each complimented the other upon the gallantry of their armies.

Gen. Stoessel touchingly sympathized with Gen. Nogi in the loss of his two sons, declaring that they were an honor to the Japanese.

Gen. Nogi gravely replied that they were not lost, as they had sacrificed themselves to the welfare of their Fatherland.

After a two-hours' conference, during which they lunched, the Generals emerged together.

Gen. Nogi admired Gen. Stoessel's horse, patting his neck, and remarking upon his beautiful proportions. Gen. Stoessel asked the Japanese commander to accept the animal as a gift.

Gen. Nogi thanked him, but pointed out that he could not accept the horse personally, as it came within the section of the capitulation relating to the surrender of military material, but he said he would gratefully accept it on behalf of the Japanese army, promising that it would be treated with the greatest care, and would be treasured as a proud possession. Gen. Stoessel then bade farewell to the horse, shook hands cordially with Gen. Nogi, and mounted an officer's charger, on which he galloped back to Port Arthur.

HAVE MARCHED OUT.

A despatch from Port Arthur, with the Third Army, via Fusan says:—Only eighty Russian officers have accepted parole. All the regular Russian troops have marched out of Port Arthur, and left for Port Dalry on Friday. Japanese troops entered the city on Thursday to

They relate how the Sisters of Charity accustomed as they are to such ordeals, sickened under these conditions, and fainted at their posts because of lack of nourishment.

"The wretched patients toward the end complained bitterly of what they called the heartlessness of the Sisters of Charity, who grew so accustomed to human suffering that they seemed to lose all sympathy for the victims."

The correspondent adds: Medicines and doctors were scarce, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded, mingled with the curses and yells of men who were undergoing operations without anaesthetics, combined to make such an inferno that it was a relief to rush from the foul atmosphere and horrible sights, even if the shell-torn streets were the only alternative."

JAPS LOST 80,000.

A despatch from Chefoo says: The statement of the censored despatches from correspondents with Gen. Nogi's army that the Japanese lost only 50,000 men in taking the fortress is declared to be absurd by Russian naval officers here.

Their lowest estimate, they say, based on personal observation and on stories told by the prisoners, is that the Japanese lost 80,000.

Advices from Japanese sources say that the condition of Port Arthur is chaotic, but that Generals Nogi and Stoessel rapidly are systematizing affairs there. Gen. Nogi is prepared to put a horde of Chinese coolies at work in the fortifying of Port Arthur immediately the Russians are disposed of. Vast quantities of cement and timber are ready on the Yalu River; while steel plates and other manufactured necessities are ready in Japan for transportation to the fortress. The Japanese are confident that the refortifying of Port Arthur will place the fortress in a better condition than ever, with the Russian defects eliminated long before Russia can besiege it, if such a thing ever occurs.

Ammunition, food, and medical supplies to last for years will be sent to Port Arthur.

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from Mukden says: Monday and Tuesday a general attack was expected. On Saturday the Japanese showed indications of beginning serious operations. During the previous night they located a battery on the Sha River bridge, from which they enfiladed the Russian trenches, being supported by a heavy cannonade along the whole centre. The Japanese used Shimose shells. At midnight Saturday under cover of impenetrable darkness the Japanese attacked the right Russian flank, energetically directing their movement principally against a strong redoubt, but they were repulsed. Simultaneously an attack was launched against the Russian trenches further east, but before daylight it was abandoned.

The Chinese continue to report that contagious diseases attended by heavy mortality are rife among the Japanese soldiers.

KOUROPATKIN'S FORCES.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: From reliable information in the possession of the Associated Press it appears that the military situation below Mukden is by no means as satisfactory as represented. The number of troops at Gen. Kouropatkin's disposal is about 225,000 and the transportation over the Siberian Railroad is proving inadequate. The fact in connection with the internal situation might have an important bearing should Japan submit peace proposals. Nothing of this nature, however, has yet made its appearance.

There were 860 weddings in Winnipeg in 1904, as compared with 1,004 in 1903.

opening the St. Lawrence channel in the Quebec district. On Thursday the Montcalm was confronted with what appeared to be the almost hopeless task of breaking the jam at Cap Rouge, 10 miles above Quebec, where the local ice was two feet thick and ice-jams piled upon that to a height of 15 feet, all frozen into a compact mass. The Montcalm, however, went at it, and succeeded in breaking the key to the jam. Friday morning the Deputy Minister of Marine, Lieut.-Col. Gourdeau, received the following telegram from Quebec from Capt. Koenig, of the Montcalm:—

"The key in the jam which I broke away on Thursday started the jam above, and heavy packed ice is running down freely."

It is believed that this feat demonstrates the possibility of keeping this portion of the channel open, which will mean at least three weeks' earlier navigation of the St. Lawrence in the Spring, a boon of no small magnitude to all Western Canada, as well as to the shipping interests of Quebec and Montreal.

IMPORTS FROM CANADA

Returns of Agricultural Products Sent to Britain.

A London despatch says: The imports into Great Britain from Canada for the month of December were as follows:—

	Number.	Value.
Cattle	5,822	£101,056
Sheep and lambs	13,878	21,280
Wheat, cwt.	200,200	80,332
Wheat, meal and flour, cwt.	91,800	49,461
Peas, cwt.	26,000	10,437
Bacon, cwt.	44,068	97,946
Hams, cwt.	4,289	10,100
Butter, cwt.	11,249	51,250
Cheese, cwt.	126,084	306,788
Eggs, great hundreds	83,763	38,141
Horses	42	2,560

Total value of imports for year ending December 31:—

1904	£19,053,975
1903	23,147,376

In the export return the amount and value of many articles are not given.

ELECTRICITY AT TUNNEL

Grand Trunk Railway Has Plans Submitted to It.

A Port Huron, Mich., despatch says: The Westinghouse Electric Company has submitted plans to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the substitution of electricity for steam power in the Sarnia tunnel. The plan provides for the third rail for the interior of the tube and the overhead wire on the approaches. Owing to the heavy voltage required, the overhead system is recommended on the approaches. The plans call for the erection of the necessary power buildings on the company's property on the banks of the St. Clair River directly over the tunnel. The plans also provide for an elaborate system of illumination for the great underground passage, and would make the tunnel one of the big sights along the Grand Trunk system.

CANCER NOT INFECTIOUS

Origin of the Disease as Mysterious as Human Life.

A Boston, Mass., despatch says: The Advertiser says that the Harvard Medical Commission, which has for the past two years been making a study of cancer, will in its report to be made in a few days declare the malady to be non-contagious. The commission will find:—

First—Cancer is not infectious. Second—It is a hereditary affliction. Third—Its cause is as mysterious as that of human life, and.

Fourth—The remedies are either a knife or a serum.

Creamery, prints	22c to 24c
do tubs	19c to 20c
Dairy tubs, good to choice	16c to 17c
do medium	14c to 15c
do inferior grades	12c to 13c
Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice	17c to 18c
do large rolls	16c to 17c
do medium	14c to 15c
Cheese—The market has a firm tone. Quotations for job lots here are steady at 11c to 11½c for large and 11¼c to 11½c for twins.	

Eggs—The market has a firm tone, but is quoted unchanged at 20c for limed and 21c for fresh.

Poultry—Turkeys, 12c to 15c; geese, 10c to 11c; chickens, 8c to 10c.

Potatoes—Are quoted steady. Ontario stock, 65c to 70c on track and 75c to 80c out of store. Eastern 75c to 80c on track and 90c to 95c out of store.

Baled Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8 and mixed or clover at \$6.50 for car lots on track here.

Baled Straw—Is quoted unchanged at \$6 to \$6.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Grain—Little or no export business in wheat, as shippers claim that the bids they are getting from the other side are away out of line. There was no change in the market for oats on spot, the demand being still slow and prices unchanged at 39½c for No. 2 white and at 38½c for No. 3 per bushel, ex store.

Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.30; winter wheat patents, \$5.70 to \$5.80; straight rollers, \$5.30 to \$5.40, and in bags, \$2.50 to \$2.60.

Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$20 per ton; Ontario winter wheat bran, in bulk, \$17 to \$18; shorts, \$19 to \$20; mouille, \$24 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Meal—There was no change in the market for rolled oats and business continues quiet at \$2.07½ to \$2.12½ per bag. Cornmeal was quiet and steady at \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.25 to \$8.75; clover, mixed, \$7 to \$7.50, and pure clover, \$6.50 to \$6.75 per ton in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$16.50 to \$17.50; light short cut, \$16.50 to \$17; American clear fat back, \$20; compound lard, 7½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.20 to \$7.25; heavy fat hogs, \$4.75 to \$5; mixed lots, \$5 to \$5.15; select, \$5.25 to \$5.35 off cars.

Cheese—Ontario fall white, 10½c to 10½c; colored, 10½c to 10½c; Quebec, 9½c to 10c.

Butter—Finest grades, 21c to 21½c; ordinary finest, 20c to 20½c; medium grades, 18½c to 19½c, and western dairy, 15½c to 16½c.

Eggs—Select new laid, 23c to 24c, and straight gathered candled, 20c to 21c; No. 2, 15½c to 16c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—A fairly heavy run of stock was offering at the Western Cattle Market, this morning, but the demand was fairly active and prices were maintained at the old level.

Export Cattle—Trade was quiet, there being few cattle on the market. Prices are lower at Chicago, and considerable purchases are being made there by local shippers. One or two loads were sold here to-day, but they were generally of poor to medium quality. Quotations are unchanged. Choice are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, good to medium at \$4.25 to \$4.50, good cows at \$3.25 to \$4.

Butcher Cattle—There was a fairly heavy run of moderately good cattle for which there was some demand. The heavy run imparted a slightly easier tone to prices, but not sufficiently as to in any way change the



Port Arthur with Military Honors

quotations. There were few good cattle offering, indeed the best on the market brought about \$4.25, although really good cattle are nominally quotable up to \$4.50. The range of quotations is unchanged. Good to choice butchers' are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, fair to good at \$3.50 to \$4, mixed lots, medium, at \$3 to \$3.50; common at \$1.75 to \$2.50, cows at \$3 to \$3.40, and bulls at \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade is a little quiet, although some cattle sold about steady with quotations. Feeders are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.80, and stockers at \$1.50 to \$3.40.

Milch Cows—A fair number were offering and the range of prices is unchanged at \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves—A good number were offering, but trade was steady, and quotations are firm in tone at 3½c to 5½c per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—Despite a fairly heavy run, the market had a firm tone and trade was active. Export sheep are quoted unchanged at \$3 to \$4.50; culls are firm at \$2.50 to \$3.50, and lambs are steady at \$5.25 to \$6.

Hogs—The market is fairly steady, and is quoted unchanged at \$4.80 for selects and \$4.55 for lights and fats.

CAPT. THACKER'S RETURN.

Our Military Attache With the Japanese Army.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says:—Capt. H. C. Thacker, who was Canadian military attache with Oku's army and witnessed the actions at Anshan, Liaoyang and Shaho, arrived by the Empress of Japan on Wednesday morning. Capt. Thacker was invalided after the battle of Shaho. When he left the two armies, each being reinforced steadily, were entering and strengthening their positions preparing for battle, which the Japs proposed to give when the Port Arthur army was released.

Discussing the battle of Liaoyang, Capt. Thacker said the Russian position, which he investigated after the battle, was most strong, having a circle of eleven redoubts, extending all around from the Taitseho River on one side to the river on the other side, and with well-

THE BREEDING OF GRAIN

DIFFERENCE IN STRAINS AND VARIETIES.

Said That Good Seed Is at the Foundation of Good Farming.

In discussing this subject at the Ontario Winter Fair, Mr. G. H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Ottawa, said: My observations have led me to believe that breeders and feeders of live stock are, as a rule, more alive to the importance of good seed than farmers who sell the bulk of their hay and grain. We are told that more than three-fourths of the raw material harvested each year from Ontario fields is fed to live stock; a large proportion of it is manufactured into meat and dairy products. Stockmen are in a broad sense manufacturers and, as in the case of other manufacturers, much of their success depends on the quality and cost of the raw material used. It would seem clear, then, that any increase in the yield per acre of the raw material would mean a commensurate reduction in its cost to the stockman.

When compared with the labor and the yearly rental value of the land, the cost of seed is a small item of expense in the production of hay or grain, but the influence of the seed is much greater than is generally believed. Indeed, as has been well said, good seed is at the foundation of good farming.

The farms of most good stockmen are kept in a high state of fertility. In consequence, they are able to grow better crops than their neighbors who sell their grain, but it occurs to me that on most stockmen's farms much more profitable crops would be obtained if the seed were always of the best; the best seed, though its cost may seem high, is ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

It is highly important that the variety be well suited to the conditions of soil on which it is used. But there may be a wide difference between two strains of seed of the same variety. The productive capacity of the seed may be reached before that of the soil. You may use a strain of seed of Banner oats on one of your best fields and get a return of sixty bushels per acre, or you may use another strain of the same variety, on the same field, in the same year, sown at the same time, and get seventy bushels per acre, at practically the same net cost. Similarly you may use one sire, the progeny of which may be fed at a loss, or another sire that will get good paying stock.

I wish then to remind the stockman that the profits which result from care in the feeding and selection of their breeding stock will also follow proper care in the growing and selecting of their seed grain. The principles which make for the improvement of live stock may also be applied with equal advantage from the standpoint of the practical farmer for the improvement of crops, but as much has already been done by the way of selection in the improvement of live stock and but little for the improvement of corn and other crops, it follows that there remain greater opportunities for improvement in the selection of seed grain. It was in view of these opportunities that Prof. Robertson started the project four years ago that led up to the formation in June last of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the work of which is conducted on a basis not dissimilar to that adopted by our live stock associations.

We have twenty-three farmers in Ontario who have started to grow seed corn. Each of them provided a breeding plot of not less than one-quarter of an acre, on which they plant about twenty rows of corn, each from a separate ear, which is shelled by hand as it is dropped in the hills. Each ear will plant a

MISER'S TREASURE TROVE

Gold, Silver and Currency Found in His House.

A Burlington, New Jersey, despatch says: Denying with almost his last breath last Wednesday that he had any wealth other than the home in which he lived and the spacious grounds that surrounded his residence, Firman Dubel's estate, it is now estimated, will amount to between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

Since his death relatives have inaugurated a search of the Dubel premises, which has resulted in the finding of more than \$9,000 in gold, silver and moth-eaten paper bills, chiefly of \$100 denomination. Stored in dusty recesses and out of the way nooks, laid between the leaves of books which were carelessly placed in unlocked receptacles, and hidden beneath the carpets which covered the floors in his home, this money has been found, and relatives are confident that they have merely begun their discovery of treasures.

In a peck measure in a room in which there was countless rubbish there was \$1,700, and a cigar box held \$2,500 in gold. A thin book, merely a pamphlet, contained between thirty-eight consecutive leaves thirty-eight one hundred dollar bills. Old clothing in various trunks and closets had been receptacles for money.

Living the life of a recluse for a score of years, Dubel was known by the residents to have considerable money, despite his vigorous denials. His fortune accumulated greatly during his lifetime, but he received a large estate in line of descent from ancestors who in the days of the Revolution and prior thereto, received enormous grants of land from the English Crown and later from the State of New Jersey. Search among old papers brought to light scores of mortgages upon property of residents of the town and county for miles around.

YEAR'S CRIME IN BRITAIN

Startling Figures from the Official Returns by House.

A London despatch says: The startling conclusion that one in every 37 persons in England and Wales is a criminal is the first that appears on the surface of the Home Office Report on the Crime of 1903, just issued. The police returns give the following details with regard to violent crime:

Murder 171, arrests 117; attempt to murder 99, arrests 87; manslaughter 141, arrests 165; offences against women 1,206.

One of the most startling features of the return, however, is the increase in the number of suicides. There were 3,480 such cases in 1903, in 869 of which the victims were women; and in 39 cases verdicts of "Felo de se" were returned, three in respect of women.

FLOOD ON BRITISH COAST

Many Sea Walls Destroyed and Much Property Damaged.

A London despatch says: A tidal flood on the east coast on Saturday morning caused an enormous amount of damage at watering places from Scarborough as far south as Dover. Eight hundred feet of the pier at Scarborough, which cost \$125,000, were swept away and the promenades on the sea front were broken up. Nearly all parts of the town of Yarmouth were inundated, hundreds of houses were flooded and the inhabitants were obliged to vacate the ground floors.

CONNAUGHT IN FRANCE

ON THE FARM.

THE MAN WHO FEEDS US ALL.

Thinking may rule o'er land and sea,
The lord may live right royally;
The soldier ride in pomp and pride,
The sailor roam o'er ocean wide—
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer has to feed them all.

The writer thinks, the poet sings,
The craftsmen fashion wondrous things;

The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,
The miner follows precious leads—
But this or that, whate'er befall,
The farmer has to feed them all.

The merchant, he may buy and sell,
The teacher do his duty well;
But men may toil through busy days
Or men may stroll through pleasant ways—
From king to beggar, whate'er befall,
The farmer has to feed them all.

The farmer's trade is one of worth;
He's partner with the sky and earth;

He's partner with the sun and rain,
And no man loses for his gain—
So men may rise and men may fall,
But the farmer has to feed them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,
Who finds us milk and fruit and meat?

May his purse be heavy, his heart be light,
His cattle and corn and all go right!

God bless the seeds his hands let fall,
For the farmer has to feed us all.

EXPERIENCES WITH SWINE.

I began breeding Poland-China hogs in 1901, and have never been sorry that I selected them, writes Mr. H. R. Mercer. What I wanted was a hog easily fattened, with large hams and shoulders, of quick growth and one that could be fattened and marketed at any age. After much study of different breeds, I decided that Poland-Chinas were the hogs for me, as they came as near filling the description of what I thought a hog ought to be as any breeds with which I was familiar. I started with good individuals, no doubt as good as some fellows would sell as fancy stock, but they were not registered.

I have disposed of all unregistered breeding stock and have replaced them with registered animals of the best breeding. There is nothing in a pedigree, unless backed by a good individual, yet it shows what you have got. I would much rather have a boar worthy of registry at the head of my pens, though a hog not altogether pleasing to the eye, than a hog not eligible to registry, though of a pleasing appearance. The breeding of the former would be much more established and of much more uniform type than would that of the latter. I like to market hogs when conditions are most favorable. It pays no man to keep hogs 12 months before marketing. I prefer pushing them for quick growth from birth to killing time. Whenever our hogs weigh 150 to 200 pounds dressed, we let them go. Let the pigs be made hogs of in the shortest time. After our sows farrow, we do not feed much rich food for ten days. Feed a good solid food, but not too much corn, as it is very heating, and often produces evil results if fed shortly after the sows farrow. We let the pigs stay with sows eight to ten weeks, after which we separate, and put pigs to themselves.

which the Japs proposed to give when the Port Arthur army was released.

Discussing the battle of Liaoyang, Capt. Thacker said the Russian position, which he investigated after the battle, was most strong, having a circle of eleven redoubts, extending all around from the Tai-sheo River on one side to the river on the other side, and with well-made trenches intervening. Had Kuroptkin not been misinformed as to the strength of the Japanese he doubts if the retirement would have taken place without an even greater struggle than that which occurred. After the battle Kuroptkin realized that the Japanese were not so strong as he had been informed by his intelligence officers, and, after the forces recovered and had brought up ammunition to replace the enormous amount expended, he assumed the offensive, with the result that his forces were thrown back, with heavy loss, after a great battle lasting ten days, which ended without either side having gained any ground.

Capt. Thacker says the Russian field gun is superior to that of the Japanese, though the lack of common shells handicaps its service. The Japanese gun is better served. The Shimose explosive is very effective, but not more so than lyddite. The cavalry arm has been notably absent in all engagements.

Capt. Thacker is en route to Ottawa. He was decorated by the Mikado before leaving with the order of the Sacred Treasure.

A FIGHTING RAT.

It Routed a Cat and Tackled a Policeman.

A despatch from New York says: Persons in the neighborhood of Ross street and Wythe avenue, Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon witnessed a fierce fight between a cat and a rat, and Policeman Nicholas Benson of the Clymer Street Station was severely bitten in the leg before he succeeded in killing the rodent. The rat ran put of the waggonway of a sulphur mill on Wallabout Creek. At Wythe avenue and Ross street is a grocery store. Adjoining this is a stable. The stable doors were open and the rat ran in. The grocer's big grey cat was in the stable and with on bound had the rat by the back of the neck. Within the next five minutes the cat had got all it had bargained for. The rat freed itself from the cat's grip and fastened its teeth in the feline's throat. After a five minutes' combat the cat, with the rat's teeth in its throat, fell backward in the gutter. Policeman Benson was one of the spectators. He saw that the cat was no match for the rat, and with a big shovel he struck at the rodent, which turned its attention to Benson. With one bound the rat sprang at the policeman and fastened its teeth in his right leg. Benson tried to shake off the animal, but it held a firm grip, and as the pain he was suffering was acute Benson drew his revolver and pointing it at the rat's head killed it with one bullet. Benson's wounds were cauterized by a doctor.

DAILY ASSASSINATIONS.

Policemen, Cossacks and Spies Shot Down at Warsaw.

A despatch from Berlin says: Newspapers here state that the elders of a peasant community in the Government of Moscow have adopted a resolution declaring that they will compel their sons to disobey mobilization orders, preferring that they be shot at home as rebels than to be uselessly slaughtered in Manchuria. There are almost daily reports of political assassinations in Warsaw, the victims being policemen, Cossacks and spies. A proclamation has been issued that all persons taking part in street demonstrations against the Government will be shot.

live stock associations.

We have twenty-three farmers in Ontario who have started to grow seed corn. Each of them provided a breeding plot of not less than one-quarter of an acre, on which they plant about twenty rows of corn, each from a separate ear, which is shelled by hand as it is dropped in the hills. Each ear will plant a single row complete, and twenty selected ears are required to plant a breeding plot, which, to prevent cross-fertilization, is kept at a distance from any other variety or field of corn. Before the pollen is ripe, the tassels are cut from all the inferior stalks so that all of the corn will be fertilized with the pollen from vigorous growing plants. When the crop is matured, one or two of the best out of the twenty rows are selected from which to choose twenty perfect ears from the best plants in those rows, to plant the breeding plot of the next year. The balance of the good ears from the breeding plots is used to plant a field on which general crop seed is grown. You may be able to get good seed corn from some of those twenty-three members next year. If so, it will be delivered to you in the ear and you will thus have some idea of the quality of the seed you are using.

Many of the growers of seed wheat, oats, and barley had good results from sowing their breeding or hand-selected seed plots with an ordinary grain drill, having every other tube plugged, thus making the drills of grain fourteen instead of seven inches apart. By this method, fifteen pounds of hand-selected seed oats may be used to good advantage on half an acre of well prepared land. The yield from a crop sown in this manner is nearly, but not quite, as large on an average as from thicker seeding, but the object is to get seed from a crop in which the individual plants have had an opportunity to reach their limit of perfection, rather than to force a crop to its maximum yield. The time required to select large heads from the ripened standing crops to get fifteen pounds of good seed—hand-selected seed—is inconsiderable when compared with the benefits derived. If the stockmen of Ontario would exercise the same care in the growing and selection of their seed grain that they do in the feeding and selection of their breeding stock, they would be repaid tenfold.

J. BARRY'S SUICIDE.

A Farmer Shoots Himself in a Winnipeg Hotel.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: J. Barry, who committed suicide in the Palace Hotel on Friday morning by shooting himself with a 44-calibre revolver, was a prosperous farmer, and the papers found in his possession would indicate that he was worth about \$25,000. He left a note requesting that his body be shipped to Brynmor, Ont., his former home, and this will be done. No inquest will be held, as a deliberate suicide was apparent. He had quarrelled with his wife recently.

PETITION FOR PEACE.

Officials Said to Have Arranged to Approach the Czar.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—An unconfirmed report is current here that 70 high officials met at the house of Prince Mestchersky, editor of the Grashdanin, to promote the peace movement, and that it was decided to petition the Czar for peace.

QUARTER MILLION STRIKERS.

Discontent in Westphalian Coal Fields at Acute Stage.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The discontent in the Westphalian coal fields has reached an acute stage and a general strike affecting 250,000 miners is impending.

were swept away and the promenades on the sea front were broken up. Nearly all parts of the town of Yarmouth were inundated and the inhabitants were obliged to vacate the ground floors.

CONNAUGHT IN FRANCE.

Visiting Duke Accorded Many Military Honors.

A Paris despatch says: The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Princesses Marguerite and Victoria, arrived on Thursday at Brest, on board the British steamer Essex. The French armored battleship Massena, hoisting the flag of Vice-Admiral Caillard, and the cruiser Cuichen, saluted the Duke with salvos of artillery. Admiral Caillard presented to the Duke his respects as the representative of President Loubet. The Duke of Connaught paid visits to Admiral Caillard and the other French authorities.

ICE BRIDGE AT THE FALLS

John R. Barlow, a Guide, One Man Who Has Crossed it.

A Niagara Falls despatch says: Niagara has its first ice bridge of the winter season. It began to form a few days ago from the slush ice that plunged down over the waterfall from the upper river and Lake Erie, and has now so firmly wedged between the two shores that John R. Barlow, the famous Cave of the Winds guide, had the audacity and nerve to cross it Thursday afternoon.

GIFT OF A HUNDRED CITIES

Silver for the German Crown Prince and His Bride.

A Berlin despatch says: The joint wedding gift of one hundred cities of Prussia to the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the occasion of their approaching marriage, to which invitations to contribute were sent out by a committee of mayors on Tuesday, will represent about one cent apiece from each Prussian city dweller. The present will be a silver table service for 50 persons and of more than 1,000 pieces of original designs, costing \$125,000, or \$25,000 more than the similar gift to the Imperial pair in 1881.

KILLED BY FLYING ROCK

Fatal Accident While Blasting Near the Quebec Bridge.

A Quebec despatch says: While at work near Garneau bridge, opposite Sillery, a young man named Couturier, 23 years of age, of Sillery, was killed on Wednesday morning. Couturier with others was engaged by Mr. J. T. Schell, contractor, blasting for the new line of railway which is to connect with the Quebec bridge, when he was killed by flying fragments of rocks. Another resident of Sillery, named Lecompte, was seriously injured.

STABBED AT SUDBURY

One Italian Uses Knife With Fatal Effect on Another.

A Sudbury despatch says: An Italian named Guiseppe Silvestre stabbed Antonio Domario, another Italian, here on Wednesday night. Domario died one hour afterwards. Silvestre is in custody. Several Italians were eye-witnesses of the crime. The deed was committed in an alleyway adjoining the Italian boarding-house owned by a Greek named Christako.

shortest time. After our sows farrow, we do not feed much rich food for ten days. Feed a good solid food, but not too much corn, as it is very heating, and often produces evil results if fed shortly after the sows farrow. We let the pigs stay with sows eight to ten weeks, after which we separate, and put pigs to themselves.

Pigs like good pasture, sunshine and plenty of pure air, even though some farmers would have you think differently. We let them run about until six weeks before we wish to begin fattening, then we pen and finish with corn. I do not think that it pays to feed hogs over eight months' old for market, with the hopes of having much profit left. Poland-China hogs can be fattened at any age, but I think the most profit arises from keeping them until they will weigh 150 pounds. A hog of this weight is in demand here.

CORN DURING WINTER.

During the winter months hogs must have good care if we expect to be the gainers. They must have dry, warm quarters and a food rich in carbohydrates as well as protein. They do not require as much food as in summer, but what they need is a rich food suitable for putting them in the best condition for enduring the cold. Wheat middlings is the best mill feed we have found yet, either for market or breeding hogs. This, with what available milk we have and all the corn they will eat with a relish. Corn is fed to them to help supply heat, but give only what they will eat up clean. Too much is harmful.

Do not confine them in a close pen and never clean it. Hogs are the cleanest animal we breed, some ways. The highest bred horse will deposit its droppings just where it comes over him. Hogs will not. They will have a certain place for this business and will always deposit their droppings there, unless prevented. Do not compel them to stand in their own dung up to their eyes and eat their food out of their own excrement. Our breeding stock are wintered somewhat the same way, but we feed them more muscle making foods with less corn. They must not be pampered, but must have exercise and plenty of it every day for best results. Keep their quarters dry and give good bedding. Wheat straw is hard to beat for bedding. I would not advise breeding young sows under 8 months of age. It is best in my experience to breed young sows to old boars and vice versa. The pigs will be stronger if young sows are bred to old boars.

FIRE ON CHIEF OF POLICE.

Russian Noble Fails in Attempt at Assassination.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—Despatches to the Novoe Vremya from Ekaterinoslav say that a nobleman named Ivantsky fired at the chief of police of Ekaterinoslav Friday, but missed him. Invaritzky was arrested, but refused to state the motive for his attempt to shoot the official.

A WINNIPEG ROUND-UP.

Gang Responsible for Many Robberies Now in the Toils.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The police have at last rounded up a gang of thugs who have perpetrated a long series of hold-ups and robberies. Two are now in the cells and the third is under arrest at Port Hope, Ont.

WINNIPEG BLOCK SOLD.

G. T. Pacific Said to be Purchaser of Commonwealth Block.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The Commonwealth block, right in the heart of the city, was sold on Saturday for \$200,000. It is said to have been purchased by the G. T. P. agents for the city ticket office and general office purposes.

'WE SELL' "SALADA"

Ceylon tea in sealed lead packets only, in order to be in a position to guarantee contents. This is your safeguard. Black, Mixed or Natural GREEN. By all grocers. Received the gold medal and highest award at St. Louis.

SORRY HE ASKED.

The lawyer insisted on the grocer producing his book, and reluctantly the plaintiff sent for it. The lawyer scanned its entries with a grim smile.

"You appear to enter your customers under curious names—or surnames," he said. "Who, for instance, is 'Mrs. Nasty Cat'?"

"That ain't got nothing to do with the case," said the plaintiff, casting a nervous look around the court.

"And who are 'Ginger Whiskers,' 'Blue Nose,' and 'Old pompous'?" asked the lawyer, shooting a swift glance at the three justices on the Bench, one of whom glorified in a fiery red beard; the second had a chronically-inflamed nasal organ, of a decidedly bluish tint; whilst the third was renowned for his pomposity. All three, too, were known to deal with the plaintiff, though the indignant looks they now cast upon him augured ill for the continuance of their custom.

The Court looked at the Bench and tittered.

"And who," went on the lawyer, mercilessly, "is the customer whom you have entered in your books as 'Hungry Shark's Old Fright'?"

The look of a man who is at last having a little of his own back come into the grocer's unhappy face.

"That," said he, readily, seeing that he might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, "is your wife. You'll see she owes me \$60."

JOHN HENRY KNEW.

During the summer some ladies formed a party to go for a moonlight excursion on the sea. The moon flooded the sea with a pearly glow. When they were ready to leave the house it was noticed that one of the most charming young ladies of the party had a shawl on.

"What is the matter, Lucy?" inquired another young lady. "Are you afraid of taking cold?"

"No, no," she replied.

"Perhaps you are troubled with malaria?" suggested one of the young men.

"I never had malaria," replied the pretty one, with a smile.

"The thermometer is up to 86. You'll roast if you wear that shawl."

"I'm willing to roast!" she said, rather pettishly.

"Don't you know why she wears that shawl?" laughed her little brother.

"You keep still, John Henry!" screamed the angel, as she turned a trifle red.

But the boy got out of reach and yelled:—

"I'll tell you why she wears that shawl! When she gets out on the sea Bob puts his arm under it and hugs her, and nobody can see through the game."

WAS NOT IN IT.

"Matilda," the young man said, nervously, "what I am going to say may surprise you. But my feelings

HEALTH

All down through the ages, when nothing was known of the microbic cause of putrefaction, and when street-cleaners—even house-cleaners—were almost unheard of, and streets and houses and men were as dirty as they are now in parts of Russia or China, sickness and death, although frequent, were not so frequent as they would have been without Nature's watchful care over her ignorant children.

Although man knew nothing about it, there was a powerful disinfectant being constantly manufactured in the world's laboratory out of air and water, and this substance burned up the refuse which man did not know enough to destroy. This purifier, which the chemists discovered only about sixty years ago, is ozone. It is made up of oxygen atoms in a modified combination, and is sometimes called active oxygen because of its strong oxidizing power. It is produced during thunderstorms by the action of the electrical discharges, and is also formed during the rapid evaporation of water. Sea air, therefore, contains it in small amount, and also air in the neighborhood of salt-works, where a large amount of water is constantly being evaporated in order to get the salt. It is produced artificially by passing an electric spark through oxygen, or, better, by the action of a high-tension current of electricity without sparking. It is also made in decomposing water by electricity. A mixture of ozone and oxygen appears at the positive pole.

Ozone has a peculiar odor (whence its name, from a Greek word meaning to smell), which any one may have noticed who has been near where a lightning bolt struck. It can also be smelled sometimes during a snow-storm. It is disinfectant by reason of its active power of oxidizing many substances, especially when they are moist, and so destroying their offensive and poisonous character. It is especially efficacious in destroying the noxious emanations from putrefying substances and thus acting as deodorizer.

When breathed, even in small quantities, ozone is irritating to the mucous membranes, and it is believed by some physicians that many of the respiratory troubles and the influenza that prevail in damp winter are owing to a weakening of the resistant powers of the mucous membranes through the respired oxygen.

VALUE OF LEMON JUICE.

Lemons used externally will aid in beautifying anyone. There is nothing more valuable for the toilet table than a solution of lemon juice, a little rubbed into the hands, face and neck at night will not

The Price of Liberty

OR, A MIDNIGHT CALL

CHAPTER XXXIV.—(Continued.)

"Of course. Presently I am going to show you a little more of the comedy. Well, I was on the terrace pretty late when I heard dear Reginald down the cliff calling for assistance. He pretended that he had slipped down the cliff and could not get up again. By the aid of a rope that fortunately happened to be close at hand I saved our dear friend's life. I have learnt from one of the gardeners just now that Reginald placed the rope there himself—a most effective touch, you must admit."

"Very," Bell said, drily. "But I quite fail to see why—"

"I am coming to that. Don't you see that if anything happened Reginald could prove that he was not near the house at the time? But just before that I saw his accomplice come up the cliff; indeed, he passed quite close to me on his way to the house. Reginald quite overlooked this fact in his heed for his own safety. When I had effected my gallant rescue I heard an owl hoot. Now, there are no owls about here."

"I guessed what that meant—it was a signal of success. Then I went back to the corridor and the Rembrandt was gone. The stays had been cut away. At first I was dreadfully upset, but the more I thought of it the more sure I was that it was all for the best."

"But you might have raised an alarm and caught the thief, who—"

"Who would have been promptly disclaimed by Reginald. Let me tell you, sir, that I have the thief and the lost Rembrandt in the hollow of my hands. Before the day is out I shall make good my boast. And there's the breakfast bell."

It looked quite natural some time later for the three conspirators to be lounging about the gallery when Henson emerged from his bedroom. He appeared bright and smiling, and most of the bandages had been removed from his throat. All the same he was not pleased to see Bell there; he gazed uneasily at the doctor and from him to Littimer.

"You know Bell," the latter said, carelessly. "Fact is, there's been a great mistake."

Bell offered his hand heartily. It cost him a huge effort, but the slimy scoundrel had to be fought with his own weapons. Henson shook his head with the air of a man extending a large and generous need of forgiveness. He sought in vain to read Bell's eyes, but there was a steady, almost boyish, smile in them.

"I indeed rejoice," he said, unctuously. "I indeed rejoice—rejoice—rejoice!"

He repeated the last word helplessly; he seemed to have lost all his backbone, and lapsed into a flabby, jellified mass of quivering white humanity. His vacant, fishy eyes were fixed upon the Rembrandt in a kind of dull, sleepy terror.

"I'm not well," he gasped. "Not so strong as I imagined. I'll—I'll go and lie down again. Later on I shall want a dogcart to drive me to Moreton Wells."

He paused again, glanced at the picture, and passed heavily to his room. Littimer smiled.

"Splendid," he said. "It was worth thousands just to see his face."

"All the same," Chris said quietly, "the same that man is not to

shell have the big wagonette for your journey."

"And join it beyond the lodges," Chris said, thoughtfully. "Dr. Bell, you shall stroll through the park casually; I will follow as casually later on."

A little later Henson emerged from his room dressed evidently for a journey. He looked flabby and worried; there was an expression very like fear in his eyes. The corridor was deserted as he passed the place where the Rembrandt hung. He paused before the picture in a hesitating, fascinated way. His feet seemed to pull up before it involuntarily.

"What does it mean?" he muttered. "What in the name of fate has happened? It is impossible that Merritt could have played me a trick like that; he would never have dared. Besides, he has too much to gain by following my instructions, I fancy—"

Henson slipped up to the picture as a sudden idea came to him. If the picture had not been removed at all the stays would still be intact. And if they were intact Merritt was likely to have a bad quarter of an hour later on. It would be proof that—

But the stays were not intact. The heads had been shaved off with some cutting instrument; the half of the stays gleamed like silver in the morning light. And yet the Rembrandt was there. The more Henson dwelt upon it the more he was puzzled. He began to wonder whether some deep trap was being laid for him.

But, no, he had seen no signs of it. In some way or another Bell had managed to ingratiate himself with Littimer again, but not necessarily for long. Henson told himself, with a vicious grin. Nor was Littimer the kind of man who ever troubled himself to restrain his feelings. If he had got to the bottom of the whole business he would have had Henson kicked out of the house without delay.

But Littimer suspected nothing. His greeting just now showed that Bell suspected nothing, because he had shaken hands in the heartiest manner possible. And as for Miss Lee, she was no more than a smart Yankee girl, and absolutely an outsider.

Still, it was dreadfully puzzling. And it was not nice to be puzzled at a time when the arch-conspirator ought to know every move of the game. Therefore it became necessary to go into Moreton Wells and see Merritt without delay. As Henson crossed the hall the cheerful voice of Littimer hailed him.

"Reginald," he cried, "I want your assistance and advice."

With a muttered curse Henson entered the library. Littimer was seated at a table, with a cigarette in his mouth, his brows drawn over a mass of papers.

"Sit down and have a cigar," he said. "The fact is I am setting my affairs in order—I am going to make a fresh will. If you hadn't come down last night I should probably have sent for you. Now take my bank-book and check those figures."

"Shall we be long?" Henson asked, anxiously.

Littimer tartly hoped that Henson could spare him an hour. It was not usual, he said, for a testator to

her, and nobody can see through the game."

WAS NOT IN IT.

"Matilda," the young man said, nervously, "what I am going to say may surprise you. But my feelings are leading me on. Encouraged by your kindness, intoxicated by your beauty, and rendered desperate by the conviction that the hours are fleeing away and that the future can hold nothing for me worse than the suspense under which I now labor, I have resolved to risk my fate on the cast of the die."

He loosened his collar, coughed, and went ahead.

"Other young men, Matilda, mere butterflies of fashion, may dance attendance upon you and flatter you. Listen not to them. Listen to the voice of sincere devotion. Other young men, talented, nay, young men possessed of wealth in abundance, may seek your hand. I am not talented, Matilda; I am not handsome. I have not those delicate little arts that win the affections of women. I am not rich—"

"No, Mr. Morris," said the young beauty, with a yawn and rising to her feet, "and I regret to say" also that you are not in it."

WOMAN DIVER.

The fascination of diving is no doubt great, although it is difficult to parallel the case of a female diver of thirty years ago. This woman acquired the art from her husband, who was a diver in the Santa Barbara pearl fisheries, and when the man was suffocated in his diving armor his wife courageously took his place. She used to say that there is a fascination about the diving business which is stronger than all its dangers, and this fascination acted powerfully upon her. She was able to remain down as long as any of the men. Once she was almost suffocated through a break in the air supply, and when she was dragged to the surface her face was black and stained with blood, which had started even from her eye-sockets. But she only missed two days' work and then resumed her strange calling.

HABIT CHAIN.

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a life-long habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town: "From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach."

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard."

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee."

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Well-being."

gen.

VALUE OF LEMON JUICE.

Lemons used externally will aid in beautifying anyone. There is nothing more valuable for the toilet table than a solution of lemon juice, a little rubbed into the hands, face and neck at night will not only whiten, but soften the skin. A paste of magnesia and lemon juice applied to the face and hands upon lying down for a fifteen minutes' rest will bleach the skin beautifully.

For discolored or stained fingernails, a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of soft warm water is invaluable; this is one of the very best manicure aids. It will loosen the cuticle from the fingernails as well as remove discolorations. In the West Indies a lemon bath is almost a daily luxury. Three or four lemons are sliced into the water and allowed to lie for half an hour, in order that the juice may be extracted. A remarkable sense of freshness and cleanliness is given to the skin.

Lemon juice in water is an excellent dentifrice. Lemon juice and a pinch of salt will remove the most obstinate of stains. Never throw away lemon or orange peel for these alone will often take away stains.

TREATMENT OF STYE.

The lash is removed from the centre of the inflammatory area. The swelling should be carefully touched with tincture of iodine or pure carbolic acid. When there is any pus it should be released by a small incision. Warm applications will lessen the pain. A weak mercurial ointment will generally cause the disappearance of the remaining thickening of tissue. The diet should be regulated when there is reason to believe that the condition is due to general constitutional atony.

SUPPRESS THAT COUGH.

When tempted to cough, draw a long breath, holding it until it warms and so soothes every air-cell. Some benefit will soon be received, for the nitrogen which is thus refined, as it were, acts as an anodyne to the mucous membrane, stopping the desire to cough, so allows the throat and lungs a chance to heat. The incessant and constant hacking cough acts precisely as scratching a wound on the body—allows no time to heal up. This is the case with children, they keep it up, but sometimes by coaxing or promises of presents, you can succeed in having them hold their breath and so get a little relief. Nervousness helps it along, too.

TRY A BRAN BATH.

Ladies who suffer from weak circulation of the blood are being recommended to take bran baths. A quantity of ordinary bran is put into a bath of tepid water, and the rubbing of the rough particles of bran not only cleanses the skin, but has the effect of causing a slight chafing that sets up a healthy glow.

MARK TWAIN'S RETORT.

Many years ago when Mark Twain was a struggling journalist he found himself one day with a note coming due and a total lack of funds with which to meet it. Half distracted he was rushing around the city in a feverish hunt for funds to tide him over the trying time. He rushed a little too quickly, however, for as he was turning a corner he collided with a little man and overthrew him. The victim regained his feet and yelled:

"You do that again and I'll knock you into the middle of next week."

"My dear sir," said the apologetic humorist, "do it by all means. If I can get through till then without breaking I'm safe."

shall want a dogcat to drive me to Moreton Wells. I—"

He paused again, glanced at the picture, and passed heavily to his room. Littimer smiled.

"Splendid," he said. "It was worth thousands just to see his face."

"All the same," Chris said quietly; "all the same, that man is not to leave for Moreton Wells till I've had a clear hour's start of him. Dr. Bell will you accompany me?"

CHAPTER XXXV.

Lord Littimer polished his rarely used eye glass carefully and favored Chris with a long, admiring stare. At the same time he was wondering why the girl should have taken such a vivid interest in Reginald Henson and his doings. For some years past it had been Littimer's whim to hold up Henson before everybody as his successor, so far as the castle went. He liked to see Henson's modest smirk and beautiful self-abasement, for in sooth his lordship had a pretty contempt for the man who hoped to succeed him. But the will made some time ago by Littimer would have come as a painful shock to the philanthropist.

"It is a very pretty tangle as it stands," he said. "Miss Lee, let me compliment you upon your astuteness in this matter. Only don't tell me you schemed your way here, and that you are a lady detective. I read a good many novels, and I don't like them."

"You may be easy on that score," Chris laughed. "I am not a lady detective. All the same, I have defeated Mr. Reginald Henson."

"You think he is at the bottom of the mystery of the other Rembrandt?"

"I am certain of it; unless you like to believe in the truth of his charming scheme to give you a lesson, as he called it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Henson discovered the existence of the other print; he discovered that Dr. Bell possessed it—the rest I leave to your own astuteness. You saw his face just now?"

"Oh, yes. It was a fine study in emotions. If you could find the other picture—"

"I hope to restore it to you before the day has passed."

Littimer applauded, gently. He was charmed, he said, with the whole comedy. The first two acts had been a brilliant success. If the third was only as good he would regard Miss Lee as his benefactor for ever. It was not often that anybody intellectually amused him; in fact, he must add Miss Lee to his collection.

"Then you must play a part yourself," Chris said, gaily. "I am going into Moreton Wells, and Dr. Bell accompanies me. Mr. Henson is not to know that we have gone, and he is not to leave the house for a good hour or so after our departure. What I want is a fair start and the privilege of bringing a guest home to dinner."

"Vague, mysterious, and alluring," Littimer said. "Bring the guest by all means. I will pledge my diplomacy that you have a long start. Really, I don't know when I have enjoyed myself so much. You

a fresh will. If you hadn't come down last night I should probably have sent for you. Now take my bank-book and check those figures. "Shall we be long?" Henson asked, anxiously.

Littimer tartly hoped that Henson could spare him an hour. It was not usual, he said, for a testator to be refused assistance from the chief benefactor under his will. Henson apologized, with a sickly smile. He had important business of a philanthropic kind in Moreton Wells, but he had no doubt that it could wait for an hour. And then for the best part of the morning he sat fuming politely, whilst Littimer chattered in the most amiable fashion. Henson had rarely seen him in a better mood. It was quite obvious that he suspected nothing. Meanwhile Chris and Bell were bowling along towards Moreton Wells. They sat well back in the roomy wagonette, so that the servants could not hear them. Chris regarded Bell with a brilliant smile on her face.

"Confess," she said, "confess that you are consumed with curiosity. "It would be just as well to acknowledge it at once," Bell admitted. "In the happy old days your sister Enid always said that you were the clever and audacious one of the family. She said you would do or dare anything."

"I used to imagine so," Chris said, more quietly. "But the life of the last few years tried one's nerves terribly. Still, the change has done me a deal of good—the change and the knowledge that Reginald Henson regards me as dead. But you want to know how I am going to get the Rembrandt?"

"That is what is consuming me at present," Bell said.

"Well, we are going to see the man who has it," Chris explained, coolly. "I have his address in Moreton Wells at the present moment, and for the rest he is called the Rev. James Merritt. Between ourselves he is no more a reverend than you are."

"And if the gentleman is shy or refuses to see us?"

"Then he will be arrested on a charge of theft."

"My dear young lady, before you can get a warrant for that kind of thing you have to prove the theft, you have to swear an information to the effect that you believe the property is in the possession of the thief, and that is not easy."

"There is nothing easier. I am prepared to swear that cheerfully."

"That you actually know that the property is in the possession of the thief?"

"Certainly I do. I saw him put it in his pocket."

Bell looked at the speaker with blank surprise. If such was the fact, then Chris's present statement was exactly opposed to all that she had said before. She sat opposite to Bell with a little gleam of mischief in her lovely eyes.

"You saw that man steal the Rembrandt?" Bell gasped.

"Certainly not. But I did see him steal my big diamond star and put it in his pocket. And I can swear an information on that."

"I see that you have something interesting to tell me," Bell said.

"Oh, indeed, I have. We will hark back now to the night before last, when Reginald Henson made his personal attempt to obtain the Rembrandt and then played the trick upon you that was so very near to being a brilliant success."

"It would have been best for you," Bell murmured.

"Well, really I am inclined to think so. And perhaps Lord Littimer would have given you in custody on a second charge of theft. If he had done so it would have gone hard with you to prove your innocence. But I am wandering from the point. Henson failed. But he was going to try again. I watched him carefully yesterday and managed to see his letters and telegrams. Then I found that he had telegraphed to James Merritt, whose address in Moreton Wells I carefully noted



WAS IN ITS GRIP FOR 25 YEARS

THEEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIS KIDNEY DISEASE.

Remarkable Cure Reported From
Quebec—The Lesson it Teaches.

Hunterstown, Que., Jan. 9.—(Special.)—The thousands of Canadians who suffer from Chronic Kidney complaint will be interested in the cure of Maxime Boucher of this place. For twenty-five years he suffered from Kidney Complaint. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. Speaking of his case, Mr. Boucher says:

"It was Dodd's Kidney Pills that cured me. For twenty-five years I suffered with the malady of the Kidneys. I felt always feeble and was often in pain. One day I received a Dodd's Almanac and read of many wonderful cures in it. Then I decided to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I took twenty-five boxes in all and now I am perfectly cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure sick Kidneys. If the disease has got a firm hold it takes them longer than if it is just starting. But there is no form nor no stage of Kidney Disease that cannot be cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

down. It did not require much intellect to grasp the fact that this Merritt was to be the accomplice in the new effort to steal the picture. Mr. Merritt came over and saw his chief, with whom he had a long conversation in the grounds. I also forced myself on Mr. Merritt's notice.

"He was introduced to me as a brand plucked from the burning, a converted thief who had taken orders of some kind. He is a sorry-looking scoundrel, and I took particular note of him, especially the horrible smashed thumb."

"The what?" Bell exclaimed. "A thumb like a snake's head with a little pink nail on it?"

The same man. So you have met him."

"We met on our way here," Bell said, drily. "The rascal sent the dogcart away from the station so that I should have to walk home, and he attacked me in the road. But I had expected something of the kind and I was ready for him. And he was the man with the thumb. I should have told you this before, but I had forgotten it in watching your fascinating diplomacy. When the attack was defeated the rascal bolted in the direction of the cliffs. Of course, he was off to tell Henson of the failure of the scheme and to go on with the plot for getting the other picture. If he had stolen my Rembrandt then the other would have remained. I couldn't have turned up with a cock-and-bull story of having started with the picture and being robbed of it by a total stranger in the road—But I am interrupting you."

"Well, I marked that thumb carefully. I have already told you that the thief passed me on his way to the house when he came up the cliff. I was leaning over the terrace when I saw him emerge into a band of light caused by the big arc in the castle tower. I forget that I was in deep shadow and that he could not possibly see me. I jerked my head back suddenly and my diamond star fell out and dropped almost at the feet of the intruder. Then he saw it, chuckled over it—placed it in his pocket. I was going to call out, but I didn't. I had a sudden idea. Dr. Bell—I had an idea that almost amounted to an inspiration."

Chris paused for a moment and her eyes sparkled. Bell was watching her with the deepest interest and admiration.

"I let the man keep it," Chris



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agents in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

No Breakfast Table
complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious
and Economical.

"It shall be my ambition, father," said a young man who had finished his education and was ready to lift the cares of business from the parental shoulders, "It shall be my ambition and my motto to keep the family name free from stain." "All right," said the old man. "Tell the office-boy to give you the whitening and ammonia, and then go and polish up the brass door-plate."

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

The Maiden—"I have a fluttering about my heart, and I have no appetite, doctor." The Doctor—"Oh, you're in love; I can't do anything for that." "You can't, doctor?" "Certainly, I can't." "Why, doctor, you're not married?"

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WING OWE'S SMOOTHING STYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures windcolic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Wing Owe's Smoothing Syrup."

Wife—"James, do you know that you are a very small man?" Husband—"How ridiculous! I am nearly six feet in height." Wife—"That makes no difference; whenever I ask you for money to go shopping you are always short."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"I hear he refused to take chloroform when he was operated on?" "Yes; he said he'd rather take it when he paid his bill."

Quality should always be the first consideration, price the next, remember this if you are ever tempted to buy a Tea which does not bear the brand *Blue Ribbon*

POULTRY

We can handle your poultry either alive or dressed to best advantage. Also your butter, eggs, honey and other produce.

THE DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited
Cor. West Market and Colborne Sts., TORONTO.

the hues that will be fashionable six months later. These cards come in millinery shades as well as others. That for spring is now here, and shows different shades of champagne, green, golden brown, pink and blue. There are five shades of each color. Blue occupies a subordinate position but this will be for the fashionable only, as the great mass of women are partial to blues of all sorts for the spring and summer months, and with reason, for blue can be worn by any one if she takes pains to secure the right shade. Brown, on the contrary, and also contrary to a popular delusion, is not becoming to many, and no one woman can wear all shades and have them bring out her good points. Certain shades of brown kill certain colors in brown hair, while others bring out the best tints; and so it goes. The brown haired, brown, yellow, or hazel eyed woman can wear no more becoming color than brown if she selects the right shades.

Browns in wood tints as well as in the champagne and golden shades bid fair to lead. Greens, so much seen in millinery this winter, are also to be fashionable, and the new shades are wholly diverse from the emerald tints that dominated last spring.

The latest pinks are rose and raspberry in tone. No coq de roche shades are shown, but five shades of copper, all dark, or at least medium and being between a brown and a red, are shown. These copper tints are designed to go with the browns.

HATS AND GOWNS.

Paris will push the colored hat differing from the color scheme of the gown, a fashion quite diverse to the present mode here. Where the hat is of the same hue of the gown it will be either much lighter or much darker, so that a certain amount of contrast may be secured. Colored hats will be distinctly the mode, and even now and here black hats are not worn save with black or white costumes or to emphasize a light or brilliant gown; they are relegated to the use of the masses.

The amazon hats now being shown in Paris are of the hairy or smooth felt, the latter being more appropriate for rough surfaced costumes, while the smooth go properly with broadcloths and other smooth surfaced materials. Nearly all are light, some are white, and more brownish, than gray are tones shown in them. Yellows and greens or trimmings the same color as the hat are used in trimming them.

Stiff felt hats with wide brims are often trimmed with quilled ribbon run at the lower edge, the upper being spread in tiny organ plaits. This ribbon usually is of the double faced variety, with two diverse colors, one on the inside and the other on the outside.

While ribbons are much used in millinery, aigrettes, flowers, leaves, or plumes accompany them, save in the fluted trimming described above.

The best way to silence conscience



"Pinto" Shell Cordovan

Used in H.B.K. Mitts, Gloves and Moccasins—tough as whalebone, flexible, soft, pliable, scorch-proof, wind-proof, boil-proof, crack-proof, tear-proof, rip-proof, cold-proof, almost wear-proof—certainly the greatest leather ever used in mitts and gloves.

Like buckskin it is tanned without oil, unlike buckskin it is not porous, it is wind-proof—it will outwear three buckskins.

"Pinto" Mitts and Gloves never crack or harden, never get sodden, are always warm, pliable, soft and comfortable. Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—



pocket. I was going to call out, but I didn't. I had a sudden idea. Dr. Bell—I had an idea that almost amounted to an inspiration."

Chris paused for a moment and her eyes sparkled. Bell was watching her with the deepest interest and admiration.

"I let the man keep it," Chris went on, more slowly, "with an eye to the future. The man had stolen the thing and I was in a position to prove it. He would be pretty sure to pawn the star—he probably has done so by this time, and therefore we have him in our power. We have only to discover where the diamonds have been 'planted'—is that the correct expression?—I can swear an information, and the police will subsequently search the fellow's lodgings. When the search is made the missing Rembrandt will be found there. Mr. Merritt would hardly dare to pawn that."

"Even if he knew its real value, which I doubt," Bell said, thoughtfully. "Henson would not tell his tool too much. Let me congratulate you upon your idea, Miss Chris. That diamond star of yours is a powerful factor in our hands, and you always have the consciousness of knowing that you can get it back again. Now, what are we going to do next?"

"Going to call upon Mr. Merritt, of course," Chris said, promptly. "You forget that I have his address. I am deeply interested in the welfare of the criminal classes, and you are also an enthusiast. I've looked up the names of one or two people in the directory who go in for that kind of thing, and I'm going to get up a bazaar at Littermer Castle for the benefit of the predatory classes who have turned over a new leaf. I am particularly anxious for Mr. Merritt to give us an address. Don't you think that will do?"

"I should think it would do very well indeed," Bell said.

(To Be Continued.)

About Colds

Don't think you are justified in being laid up with a cold half the winter merely because it's the season when everybody is supposed to have colds. At first a cold may not amount to much but it is likely to hang on long enough to give you trouble if it is not stopped with

Scott's Emulsion.

These colds that hang on weaken the throat and lungs and make the way easy for pneumonia and perhaps consumption. It is just as well to reduce the chance as much as possible. Scott's Emulsion soothes, heals and cures a cold and does it quickly—that's a good point to remember.

Will send you a little to try if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

are always short."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

"I hear he refused to take chloroform when he was operated on?" "Yes; he said he'd rather take it when he paid his bill."

He (a suitor)—"Grammarians have never been quite sure of the proper distinction between 'I shall' and 'I will'; but to my mind there is no difficulty." She—"I don't quite know the distinction myself." He (thinking he sees his opportunity)—"Well, take the question, 'Will you marry me?' Supposing I ask you your reply would be not 'I will,' but—"

She (emphatically) — "I won't."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

SILKS FOR SPRING WEAR.

Silks are to be much worn in the spring, and the tailored costume of chiffon taffeta may safely be predicted. Taffetas will be in the lead, and these will be of the chiffon variety, and will come faillies and louisines. Twilled weaves are to be a novelty of the coming spring and summer, and silks for shirtdress costumes will, many of them, show the smart and favorite shepherd's plaid.

In lightweight cloths, too, manufacturers are turning out for the spring and summer trade the shepherd's plaid combinations.

Parisian separate blouses are almost invariably white. One model, seldom seen here, is made of supple white satin and lace, the lace forming a deep yoke, unlined, and to the yoke the satin is gathered in fine full folds that are held in place by the girdle. At the top they are concealed by a fold of the material. The upper part of the sleeve is of the lace or of shirred satin, but in either case it forms a long, almost close cap half way to the elbow, to which the satin lower sleeve is attached and shaped to the arms by the fine shirrs or tucks, and above them, or at the elbow, the sleeve is allowed to widen into a full puff, the lower part being drawn into a deep cuff of lace.

NEW YOKE EFFECT IN BODICES.

Satin, taffeta, and surah silks are all used for these white blouses, and most of them are mounted on a tight fitting hip yoke of the lining, which serves to hold the bodice part in place and does away with unnecessary fullness. One of the newest touches on these separate bodices is to have a yoke in the front only; this is quite deep, is curved up over the bust, but extends down the center almost or quite to the girdle line in a sharp point.

The Louis XV. separate bodice is really a waist, for it is fitted to the figure; there is a single dart on each side of the front and a lace jabot is used in front. These are embroidered in white and gold, or in pastel tints, or in white alone. The Louis XV. bodice has basques, and these are also embroidered, as are the loose, coat shaped sleeves that come a little below the elbow and end in a deep wide cuff like a part of the sleeve turned back, these revers being elaborately embroidered. This Louis XV. coat bodice in white velvet and appliqued with fine embroideries and gold is a thing of much beauty.

Lace veils, especially the real for spring wear, will have large designs. Bordered veils of all sorts are distinctly smart in Paris although here they are less worn. Abroad the idea is to have the hat matched by its veil, and many of the new hats shown here have veils that came from Paris with them, each hat having its own particular veil.

BROWNS HARD TO WEAR.

Every season Paris puts out what is termed a "color card" indicating

laced variety, with two diverse colors, one on the inside and the other on the outside.

While ribbons are much used in millinery, aigrettes, flowers, leaves, or plumes accompany them, save in the fluted trimming described above.

The best way to silence conscience is to obey it.

An idea of the popularity of Tuckett's Marguerite Cigars may be gained from the fact that the sales in 1904 exceeded 12,000,000, which is by far the largest sale of any brand in the history of Canada.

He—"Ah! I suppose you find a lot of dull people here?" She—"No; it is the dull people who always find me."

When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough.

Prices: S. C. WELLS & Co. 305 23c. 50c \$1. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Mr. Richman—"I don't demand that my daughter shall marry wealth, but I do insist that the man she marries shall have brains enough to get along in the world." Young Slimpurse—"Well, I think I've shown pretty good judgment in selecting a father-in-law, don't you?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Gentleman from Chicago—"I want to be personally conducted over London, only please be quick, as I have only sixty minutes to spare." Tourist Guide—"You wish to see the whole of the Metropolis in the space of one hour? Well, sir, it seems to me that what you require is a lightning conductor."

Bronchitis Grows Chronic

And Returns Year After Year or Develops Into Asthma or Consumption, The Cure Is

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

Bronchitis is too serious a disease to trifle with.

Children are most likely to contract bronchitis, and if neglected, it becomes chronic and returns year after year until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung disease.

Chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite and feelings of fatigue and languor are among the first symptoms.

The cough is dry and harsh. There are pains in the chest, which are aggravated by deep breathing and coughing. Expectoration is of a frothy nature, stringy, tenacious and sometimes streaked with blood.

Pains in the limbs or joints and extreme depression and weakness result from continuation of the disease.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy.

It is the most effective treatment for bronchitis because it is so far-reaching in its effect on the whole system, not only loosening the hard dry cough, but actually and thor-

Sold at all dealers but never without this brand:—



Tess—"Mr. Briak is nice-looking, I admit, but he never seems to be able to say the right thing in the right place." Jess—"Oh, I don't know. He said the right thing last evening, although you may not think it was in the right place." Tess—"Where was that?" Jess (displaying her ring)—"In our drawing room."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

She (romantically)—"So many men marry for money. You wouldn't marry me for money, would you, sweetheart?" He (vacantly)—"No; I wouldn't marry you for all the money in the world!"

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

"My wife came within a hair of leaving me last week." "Within a hair?" "Yes; but, fortunately, the one she found on my coat-collar matched her own!"

Piles

To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, we manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment

"Charlie says I grow prettier every time he sees me." "Why don't you ask him to call oftener?"

When a girl does something that she knows her fiance won't like, she thinks it is very mean of him not to apologize to her for thinking that she meant to do it.

oughly curing the disease, so that it does not return.

Mrs. Richmond Withrow, Shubenacadie, Hants Co., N. S., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine with good success. My second daughter was troubled with bronchitis from the age of three weeks. Oftentimes I thought she would choke to death. The several remedies we got did not seem to be of much use, but the first dose of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine brought relief and further treatment made a thorough cure. This trouble used to come back from time to time but the cure is now permanent."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has saved us many doctor's bills, and I would not be without it in the house for many times its cost."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 cents, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book, author, are on every box.

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and hard colds."

M. LODGE, M.D., Ithaca, N. Y.

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

25c., 50c., \$1.00. All drug stores.

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 100 per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

Really it is a shame that so many Liberals were elected to the House of Commons last November. Five of the Liberal members have to occupy seats among the Conservatives.

According to the Mail and Empire Mr. Whitney is a most wonderful man. The evening he spoke in Napanee he retired a few minutes after eleven o'clock, although his meeting did not close until 11.45 o'clock.

Some conservatives have an idea that Mr. Whitney and his candidates are perfection, and it hurts their feel-

Will Uriah come down with another \$100 to help the Purity fund.

Send on your \$100 it will be received with thanks. Can not tell what I did with it, but will get the check cashed and put the money in my pocket.

The Trunk is ready to receive all it can get of the Purity fund.

Bro John did help to defeat our friend Milhing, but do not say anything about that boys. Come along and vote just the same.

Paul made a good run for commissioner, having all the big guns against him, from Uriah down.

EXPRESSIONS.

Toronto Globe.

Mr. Whitney has not brought out his old political allies—the calf, with a cough; the ram Dan, and the silver medal bull.

Toronto Globe.

Although Mr. Whitney is careful to repudiate Mr. Gamey, the Mail and Empire depicts the Manitoulin member as wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Kingston Whig.

Municipal politics in Belleville must be very unpopular when good men cannot be coaxed into serving the council. They hide from deputations or tear to the tall timbers. And no wonder. The Belleville council is an awful institution.

Montreal Herald.

READING a newspaper comparison of Premier Ross and Leader Whitney one is struck with the fact that while they are alike in some respects, Premier Ross has brains.

Exchange.

WHY growl at the storm? In Medicine Hat this is what they consider a January thaw.

The Spirit of Winter

The Spirit of Winter is with us making its presence known in many different ways—sometimes by cheery sunshine and sometimes by driving winds and blinding storms. To many people it seems to take a delight in making bad things worse, for rheumatism twists harder, catarrh becomes more annoying, and the many symptoms of scrofula are developed and aggravated. There is not much poetry in this, but there is truth, and it is a wonder more people do not get rid of these ailments. The medicine that cures them—Hood's Sarsaparilla—is easily obtained and there is abundant proof that its cures are radical and permanent.

With regard to this election

This political contest That is held within this section And followed with such zest.

I would like to ask the reason That's if there is one to come, Why is temperance out of season When the fight is just begun.

Now for drinking after hours Why should Whitney be exempt If he drinks it in his bowers And is caught in the attempt.

But if any common loafer Just some common drunken Billy Was caught like the tory leader Would the Beaver say 'twas silly.

I wonder while I'm thinking If there was such a gommie In the bar that night a drinking By the name of little Tommy.

Now if he was there that evening In that little congregation I'm not up to base deceiving He's not fit for legislation.

So put politics to thunder And vote just for the man It will make the whole world wonder And be better for our plan.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rochelle Salt -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
Oil of Sweet Almonds -
Molasses -
Clarified Sugar -
Waterproof Flavor

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of
Dr. H. H. Pitcher.
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature

of

Dr. H. H. Pitcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HELPING FARMERS TO HELP THEMSELVES

Systematic Education Under Hon John Dryden.

Tremendous Growth of Stock Raising and Dairying—Steady Prosperity Under Scientific Methods—The Work of Winter Fairs, the Farmers' Institutes, the Travelling Dairy, and the Reorganization of Fall Fairs.

The trade and navigation returns tell their own story of the result of the extension of agricultural education among the farmers of Ontario. When the American tariff destroyed the barley market, and when "infant industries" took the attention of the Federal Government, to the disadvantage of the other classes, the sympathy of the kind-hearted politician was for "the poor farmer." It was deserved. His farm was mortgaged, his sons were flocking to the professions or to the United States, and his land was losing its fertility and its value. It was about this time that Hon. John Dryden became Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. It may be said with all moderation that to him more than to any other single human agency is due the happy reversal of circumstances in which the farmers of this

Wood's Phosphodine.



Before and After.

Wood's Phosphodine is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been prescribed and used over 40 years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell and recommend as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction. It promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, Mental and Brain Worries, all of which lead to Infirmary, Insanity, Consumption and an Early Grave.

Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed promptly on receipt of price. Send for free pamphlet. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Napanee by Thos. B. Wallace, F. L. Hooper, T. A. Huffman, J. J. Perry, and Nelson & Robinson, Druggists.

Pill-Age—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. 10 cents a vial, are planned after the most modern in medical science. They are great an improvement over the 50 years old strong dose pill formulas as a bicycle is over an ox-cart in travel. They never gripe and they never fail. 40 doses 10 cents—125. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

nual tours. Of course, it was met with ridicule by the Opposition press, who called it "Dryden's circus." Uninjured by the jeers, Prof. Dean went his way, and thousands of farmers and their wives received inspiration for scientific dairying, which has since been made so profitable. Meantime the Dairymen's Associations grew to be powerful agencies for the promotion of the new methods, and the interest the department took in

o'clock, although his meeting did not close until 11.45 o'clock.

Some conservatives have an idea that Mr. Whitney and his candidates are perfection, and it hurts their feelings when they are criticized. Do they have the same feelings when they read the slanderous and lying statements made about Premier Ross and the Liberal party generally?

The way the Conservative papers weep over Mr. Whitney's persecution gives one that tired feeling. It is not a patch compared with what the Conservative papers say about Mr. Ross and his government. The conservative campaign is composed of nothing else but mud-slinging. They have no other platform.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

What was it that T. G. Carscallen called the grey haired Methodist preacher. Perhaps he would repeat it. Do not think the name could be found in the Methodist Hymn book. He must have a dictionary of his own—D—d old fool.

Am waiting to get word when to come after the \$500.

Every Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes. If this action becomes irregular the whole body suffers. Poor health follows poor blood; Scott's Emulsion makes the blood pure. One reason why

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is such a great aid is because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach; a double advantage in this. Less work for the stomach; quicker and more direct benefits. To get the greatest amount of good with the least possible effort is the desire of everyone in poor health. Scott's Emulsion does just that. A change for the better takes place even before you expect it.



We will send you a sample free. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. **SCOTT & BOWNE** Chemists Toronto, Ont. 50 cents and \$1.00. All druggists

In that state of things I'm not up to base deceiving. He's not fit for legislation. So put politics to thunder And vote just for the man It will make the whole world wonder And be better for our clan. So just vote for his opponent Who is on the honor role Who stands for right and temperance. And his name is Marsh Madole.

"500 People badly Bent" have in effect used these words in speaking of the curative qualities of South American Rheumatic cure—"My legs were crippled"—"My hands were distorted"—"My joints were swollen"—"My back was bent double"—"My pain was excruciating"—"Bedridden for years." This great remedy has been the heaven-sent agent that worked a permanent cure.—130 Sold by F. L. Hooper.

WITH APOLOGIES TO THE MEMORY OF LONGFELLOW.

"Give me of your cash Uriah."
"Of your hard earned cash Uriah."
"Earned behind the busy counter."
"Earned by weeks of endless labor."
"I a purity fund will build me."
"Build a fund to win the 'lection."
"Take my cash my dear friend Thomas"
Thus aloud spoke brave Uriah
"Give me of your fund oh Edmund"
"Just to purify my 'lection"
"And to make me feel more steady"
"Make me fear no foes before me."
"Take the fund oh pious Thomas."
"Just five hundred nice plump dollars."
"Go thou straightway to the 'lection."
"Thou devoted pious martyr."
Thus replied good Edmund Bristol.
"Give me of your stuff oh Cousin"
"Just a hundred oh dear Cousin."
"Just to help along the good work."
"Just to keep the grits from winning."
"Won't you help me now dear cousin?"
And the cousin hitched his breeches
Hitched them high above his ankles,
"Till he broke his new suspenders,
Went down deep into his pocket
And drew forth a good round hundred.
"There's the stuff dear cousin Thomas"
"And be sure to spend it wisely."
"So no blot or stain whatever."
"Will attach to our pure party"
Thus equipped the pious Thomas
Pious even in the 'lection
Stalked alone into his bedroom
Where he meditated gravely
And resisted all temptation.
From beneath the bed he drew forth
From its coveted seclusion
The old trunk that had for ages
Served to guard his many secrets
Served to keep him out of mischief.
Here he safely stowed the treasure
Stowed it all away so safely
That no bootlers could get at it.
Now aloud wails wily Thomas
Wails of hoodling and corruption,
Wails of wicked grits and sinful.
All unmindful of his own friends
And their record for wrong doing.
Nearer home he might be looking
Looking in his own big mirror,
And in it see things suspicious
Things now needing explanation,
Things which cannot be forgotten.
Speak no more of foul corruption
Of the wicked sinful liberals
Put your own house first in order
Then preach virtue unto others.

A Cradle of Tortoise Shell.

A curious relic of some historic interest is to be seen at Pau, in the Basses Pyrennees. Visitors are shown the bedroom of Jean d'Abbat, wife of Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre. Here in the year 1553 her infant son was born, who was in after years King Henry IV. of Navarre, and by the side of an antique bedstead of richly carved walnut stands a most curious cradle of tortoise shell about two feet long and thirteen inches broad, in which the infant prince is said to have been laid at his birth.

Get Instant Relief from Piles. This most irritating disease relieved in ten minutes by using Dr. Agnew's Ointment and a cure in from three to six nights. Thousands testify of its goodness. Good for Eczema, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases. If you are without faith, one application will convince. 35 cents.—124. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

time that Hon. John Dryden became Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. It may be said with all moderation that to him more than to any other single human agency is due the happy reversal of circumstances in which the farmers of this Province find themselves to-day, says The Globe. With the United States market closed to our barley, and with the fertility of the soil warring through uninterrupted grain cultivation, the one door open was to promote mixed farming and stock-raising, with the British market as the objective.

A Revolution in Agriculture.

Mr. Dryden set to work, and later he was assisted by the co-operation of the Liberal Government at Ottawa, to make the change, and how successful his efforts were everybody knows. In short, the whole character of the Ontario hog was changed and the quality of Canadian cheese and butter raised to a commanding position. Looking back at the letters quoted in the reports of the Bureau of Industries, reports of, say, fifteen years ago, we find such well-known pork-packers as the Farmers of Hamilton, saying, "We do not ship any to the British market," and adding that they could not compete with the western hogs. Similarly, the report summarizes the opinion of the farmers themselves in 1889, that "the Ontario hog-raiser can never compete on equal terms against the cheap pig feed of the western States." About this time barley took a big drop, from 65 cents a bushel in 1882 to 44 in 1889. At the same time the old idea of a short, fat hog was firmly seated, and it was no wonder the capture of the English bacon trade was looked upon as almost impossible.

"Dryden's Circus."

During the early and middle nineties Mr. Dryden took personally in hand a campaign for improving the quality of the dairy and hog products of the Province. From 1891 to 1898 the "traveling dairy" made an

JUST IN TIME.

A motorman in Chicago ran his car onto the approach of an open bridge but stopped it with the fender actually overhanging the gulf below. He wouldn't want to repeat the experiment because the chances are that he'd never again have the same good fortune.

Once in a while some one who has traveled to the very edge of the danger line of stomach disease stops just in time to save his health. But the majority of people go across the line, and slight symptoms of indigestion grow to disease of the stomach, involving the other organs of digestion and nutrition. Indigestion and other forms of stomach "trouble" are perfectly and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the whole body by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

\$3,000 FORFEIT will be paid by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., if they cannot show the original signature of the individual testifying to the testimonial below, and also of the writers of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing, thus proving their genuineness.

"I have been suffering for about eight years," writes Mrs. E. Pierce, of Millersburg, Ky. "I have had several doctors to treat me—some for female weakness and others for stomach trouble, but I was hard to work, and you advised me what to do. I took nine bottles, five of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and two vials of the 'Pellets.' Dr. Pierce's 'Medical Discovery' would have been in my grave if I had not taken them."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customers or mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 50 stamps for the cloth-bound volume. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

and their wives received inspiration for scientific dairying, which has since been made so profitable. Men-tion the Dairymen's Associations grew to be powerful agencies for the promotion of the new methods, and the interest the department took in them, with grants of \$4,000 each, the securing of good speakers, and the distribution of reports of the meetings to 30,000 farmers, widened the constituency of enlightenment. Two new dairy schools were also opened at Guelph and Strathroy, and that at Kingston taken over, and since 1893 about \$90,000 had been spent in the education of over 2,200 dairy experts. Under these encouraging conditions the amount of cheese produced in Ontario grew from \$7,189,957 in 1890 to \$17,203,233 in 1903, and of creamery butter from \$269,154 to \$2,096,593, and the number of cheese factory patrons grew from 43,000 to 60,000. During the past year the work has been extended to include a more minute inspection of factories and farm dairy premises in a way which insures the highest cleanliness and best quality of cheese and butter.

Evolution of the Hog.

While this was proceeding, no less portentous was the revolution in the hog industry. There was only one way to accomplish this, and that was by persistent agitation and education. The Provincial Winter Fair, the Farmers' Institutes and the distribution of reports and bulletins were chosen mediums. The Winter Fair was made a fixture at Guelph, permanent buildings were erected, and prizes offered which would tempt the best breeders in the country

Picton, Ont.
Picton Business College,
Principal and Proprietor,
Particulars—JNO. R. SAYERS,
Canada. Write for catalogue and
has the highest standards in
most complete, best equipped,
Picton Business College is the
city conducted; in fact, the
Typewriting are just as effi-
cient and thorough as
keeping and shorthand and
Our departments of Book-
No graduate is out of a position.
rified to take positions at once.
department of our school are
ence. Graduates from this
spatcher of 17 years' experi-
conducted by a Train-De-
school. This department is
ness knowledge taught at our
is one of the branches of busi-
Telegraphy

ON THE BRINK OF THE GRAVE RESTORED TO HEALTH BY A Wonderful Curative Liquid.

Composed of Healing gums, Balsams, Barks, Etc. This Compound is called the

O. R. KIDNEY CURE

Miss Emma Monroe, Trenton, Ont., says: "I suffered for a long time with nervousness and back-ache. I then got a distressing hacking cough, lost flesh, and felt very miserable every day."

I consulted two doctors; both said I had quick consumption and could only live a few weeks. A friend, who had used O. R. KIDNEY CURE, said she believed my trouble was due to weak kidneys. I commenced its use; and, before I had finished six bottles, I felt like a new girl. That was two years ago, and to-day I am perfectly well and happy.

O. R. KIDNEY CURE is sold by all druggists, 50c. a bottle; or write to

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
2 Queen St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

This attracted the farmers to the number of 15,000 or 20,000 per year. The park-packers were invited to attend and by demonstration to tell the crowded audience of the lecture room just the kind of hogs they wanted. They eagerly accepted. The Farmers' Institute delegates attended and seized the "points" of a good bacon hog, and how it could be produced by breeding and feeding, and they carried the message to the Garcias to the number of 125,000, or more, who attended the district meetings last year. The result was seen in a few years in the supplanting of the short, fat hog by the long, lean ones, just the kind that makes the streaked, juicy bacon, and the red, sweet hams for John Bull's dining-room. The phenomenal success of this work is shown by the increase in the value of the hogs sold by Ontario farmers from \$8,775,852 in 1892 to \$22,532,892 in 1903. So popular had the Winter Fair become that a year or two ago it became

necessary to establish one in eastern Ontario, and the new building, which will be occupied at Ottawa this year, is the culmination of courageous private and public effort.

Doing a work by themselves and yet fitting into the whole general scheme, the Farmers' and Women's Institutes have accomplished much in the uplifting of agriculture. From a record of twelve meetings in 1885 the Farmers' Institutes have grown to 837 meetings last year, with an attendance of 126,352, while the Women's Institutes, established only three or four years ago, had last year 960 meetings and an attendance of 44,698. Skilled agriculturists, breeders and home-makers give the lectures at these meetings. Their addresses are the statements of men and women who have derived their knowledge from experience, and in imparting it they give the impression that what they have done others can do.

The success of the Ontario live stock competing at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901 was the best tribute that could be paid to the quality of stock raised and kept in this Province. On that occasion the proportion of prizes won by live stock was as follows: Ontario, \$5,979; all Canada, \$7674; United States, \$7,956. The triumphs at St. Louis during the present year are still fresh in the public mind. In the improvement of Ontario live stock Mr. Dryden, himself a practical breeder and noted stock-raiser, has taken a keen interest, and the grants to the various breeders' associations and the securing of low freight rates to the west for male stock are samples of practical steps along this line.

Helping the Fruit Farmer.

The reorganization of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association two years ago, and placing of the executive work in connection therewith more directly under the care of the department, was a step which has resulted in many valuable extensions of the work begun by Mr. G. C. Creelman, and continued by Mr. P. B. Hodgetts, the present energetic secretary. In addition to the papers read at the annual meeting, and subsequently printed and distributed, there are now fruit institutes and orchard demonstrations during the summer, and this autumn there was begun the fruit, flower and honey show, the success of which has demanded that it be made permanent. The fruit experiment stations, numbering fourteen, in different districts of the Province, are doing an excellent work in determining the varieties of fruit best suited to each grade of soil, altitude and climate. There has also been considerable development in co-operative work in fruit, in grading, packing and shipping. Further plans are under consideration for the enlargement of this valuable field of usefulness.

Education Vs. Amusement.

One Million Dollars

Have Been Spent to Give Ligozone Free to the Sick.

When we purchased the rights to Ligozone, we decided to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one we learned of. We published the offer in nearly every newspaper in America, and 1,800,000 people have accepted it. In one year it has cost us over one million dollars to announce and fulfill the offer.

Don't you realize that a product must have wonderful merit to make such an offer possible? We have never asked a soul to buy Ligozone. We have published no testimonials, no physician's endorsement. We have simply asked the sick to try it—try it at our expense. And that is all we ask you, if you need it.

Kills Inside Germs.

Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 11 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot

kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Ligozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Ligozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma, Anemia, Hay Fever, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases, La Grippe, Leucorrhea, Liver Troubles, Malaria, Neuritis, Many Heart Troubles, Piles, Rheumatism, Stomach Disorders, Rheumatism, Scrophulous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, Throat Troubles, Typhoid, Dyspepsia.

Resonance—Erysipelas, Fevers—Gall Stones, Gout—Gout, Gonorrhea—Gleet, Tuberculosis, Tumors—Ulcers, Varicose Veins, Women's Diseases.

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 408-414 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

3.....
B Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

MARVELOUS SALES OF RED ROSE TEA

All Canadian Women Interested in Story of Its Success.

How T. H. Estabrooks First Captured the Fancy of Tea Users—The Enormous Quantities Now Used.

Canada always likes to learn of her leading enterprises and the men who made them, of their conception, growth and why and how they grew. And the Express likes to tell its readers about these great enterprises. The following interesting story, as told by Mr. Estabrooks, gives some idea of how he built such a remarkable business in so short a time.

No trade connection; a small warehouse in St. John, N. B., and one clerk, was the beginning in 1894. The largest tea warehouse in Canada, over seventy employees, branch warehouses in Toronto and Winnipeg, and a name that is a household word from British Columbia to Newfoundland in 1904, is the result of the first ten years.

This wonderful growth is not the result of mere accident or a streak of good luck. Great businesses do not grow that way.

When commencing business Mr. Estabrooks found that the tea trade of Canada was being chiefly done by the large tea houses of London, Eng., who sent their travellers regularly through Canada. He knew that the expenses generally in connection with handling and shipping teas there were heavy, and he believed it was a business that could and should be done to advantage by Canadian firms.

In order to be in a position to compete with the London firms and secure the Canadian business he engaged agents in China, India, and Ceylon to buy and ship teas direct to St. John, and, in order to buy to the best advantage, he arranged through his bankers to pay for the teas as soon as they were shipped.

In freight rates, concessions were secured for direct shipments which showed a material saving.

Having made these arrangements for buying and shipping, he then studied very carefully the different varieties of teas

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance.

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

Much as animals dislike rain, none of them save the squirrel build themselves shelters to keep it off. Monkeys set their backs against tree trunks as a protection from driving rain, but never make a protective roof. It is a common sight to see a drenched herd of cattle huddled together on some exposed common in a downpour of rain when they have no choice or chance of shelter. But even the orang-outang, which builds a small sleeping platform in the trees, never seems to think of a roof, though the Dyaks say that when it is raining heavily it sometimes covers itself with the leaves of a large fern.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

A. S. ASHLEY,

There has also been considerable development in co-operative work in fruit, in grading, packing and shipping. Further plans are under consideration for the enlargement of this valuable field of usefulness.

Education Vs. Amusement.

An energetic interest has been taken in the improvement of fall fairs, and a special officer known as the Superintendent of Fall Fairs appointed. Mr. G. C. Creelman performed this work prior to his acceptance of the Presidency of the Agricultural College, and it is now in charge of Mr. H. B. Cowan. The aim has been to substitute education for foolish amusement features. The success of the Winter Fair on the former plan justified its extension to fairs generally. Model plots of ground are sown and competitions held, the expert judges of live stock, such as are trained yearly in the short courses at Guelph, are furnished, and they are required to give reasons for their decisions. It is also intended to reduce the number of fairs and to improve the quality of each. Scores of fall exhibitions have profited by the new program, and there is a pronounced movement in favor of a general adoption of the new policy.

The grants of the Government toward the advancement of agriculture amount this year to \$445,506. They are so generous and so well placed by Mr. Dryden and his picked staff of experts that they go far to keep the Government in its deservedly high place for an administrative record, which is never challenged by its opponents, and which will stand comparison with that of any State or Province on the continent.

Ontario's Pulpwood Industry.

The Ontario Tory party, under the Whitney leadership, has viciously attacked every pulpwood agreement entered into by the Liberal Administration, thus proving themselves obstructionists and reactionaries.

It is in spite of this opposition therefore that the following tangible results are shown as proof of the wisdom of the Liberal policy in this matter:

Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Mills.	
Output per day.....	tons 100
No. of men employed.....	130
Monthly wages paid.....	\$6,500
Amount invested in Pulp Works.....	\$1,022,541
Sturgeon Falls Pulp and Paper Mills.	
Output of paper per day.....	tons 19
No. of men employed, including men in the woods.....	500
Monthly wages paid.....	\$23,500
Amount invested in Pulp Works.....	\$1,600,000
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills.	
Amount invested.....	\$700,000
The Works at Spanish River have a capacity of 110 tons per day, and it is expected will be running early next season. The mill will probably employ 350 men, including those at work in the woods, and will consume 30,000 cords of pulpwood per year.	

Ontario's Fire Fighting System.

During the season of 1903 there was a staff of 270 fire rangers on duty, 244 of whom were on duty on licensed lands where, through settlement, mining development and tourist travel, there is a greater degree of danger from fire. Twenty-six rangers were on duty along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway during its construction.

It is satisfactory to record that, thanks to the vigilance of this large force of men, the summer of 1903 passed without any serious outbreak of fire on the Crown domain.

One Tablet after Eating and what a world of distress would be saved. Dr. Stan's pineapple Tablets cure sour stomach, distress after eating, weight in the stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, nausea, and a dozen other troubles traceable to bad digestion. One Tablet gives instant relief. A positive and pleasant cure that nature has provided. 50 cents.—125. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

through the bankers to pay for the teas as soon as they were shipped.

In freight rates, concessions were secured for direct shipments which showed a material saving.

Having made these arrangements for buying and shipping, he then studied very carefully the different varieties of teas which seemed to best suit the Canadian trade. He found that India and Ceylon teas were rapidly gaining favor in England and as Canadians used the same class of teas as had been used there, he believed that if Ceylon's and India's were introduced into this country, they would be equally as successful here.

The result was that the well-known brand of Red Rose Tea was put on the market. From the very first it was a success. The name was a popular one and the tea seemed to be just the kind that people liked best.

For the first two years Mr. Estabrooks travelled himself. He always believed in good goods, and tried to sell merchants better teas than they had been using in the past. The repeat orders came easy when merchants found that their customers were asking for more of the same tea they had last.

The business grew so, that other travellers became necessary, until now the number on the road is seventeen. Another very important element in his success is the fact that he has made a specialty of the tea business—deals in nothing else. This is an age of specialists. Nearly every successful man is a specialist in some business or profession.

Another factor in Mr. Estabrooks' success is the very favorable location of St. John as a tea importing and distributing centre. St. John is the winter port of Canada, and on account of so many steamships plying there, a lower freight rate from India and Ceylon is obtained than to any other Canadian port. Teas from there are distributed all over Canada, without having incurred any rail freight, such as would be the case where teas are shipped through to inland cities, and often shipped back again over the same road paying freight twice; it is also a great advantage to be able to inspect the teas immediately on landing from the steamer, as, if the teas are in any way damaged, it is ascertained at once.

The increase of the tea business through the port of St. John has been phenomenal and is best shown by the following figures from the Blue Book: the figures also give a good comparison of the imports of St. John with Toronto and Montreal:—During the year ending June 30, 1904, St. John imported 1,545,669 lbs.; Toronto, 2,832,139 lbs.; and Montreal, 6,491,514 lbs. During the year ending June 30, 1904, St. John imported 6,706,672 lbs.; Toronto, 5,232,275 lbs., and Montreal, 9,090,056 lbs.

His business soon grew beyond the capacity of the first warehouse and he moved to another, which was one of the largest in St. John, but that soon became too small, and a year ago, not being able to find a larger building, he was compelled to build for himself. He erected a five-story brick building, with a frontage of 114 feet, and 70 feet deep—the largest tea warehouse in Canada, probably the largest in America.

Having built it specially for his business it is of course equipped with every facility that experience and forethought could suggest, including the latest and up-to-date labor-saving machinery.

To give an idea of the capacity of this building, it may be noted that on the top floor can be stored 10,000 chests, or about 1,000,000 lbs. of tea, and here it might be stated that in January and February of this year Mr. Estabrooks' imported no less than 885,586 lbs. of tea—a record in Canadian imports—and it will be seen that his building is none too large.

Besides Red Rose Tea in lead packages, he deals in bulk tea of all kinds, his aim being to sell the merchant whatever best suits his trade, and Mr. Estabrooks lays special emphasis on the fact that his business has been built up on the merits of his tea, as is evidenced by the facts that he has spent comparatively very little in advertising; but he is a firm believer in newspaper publicity and is now beginning an extensive advertising campaign. From what the Express has seen of the copy to be used, the ads. will be both interesting and educative about teas, and should be well worth reading.

CASORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

which builds a small sleeping platform in the trees, never seems to think of a roof, though the Dyaks say that when it is raining heavily it sometimes covers itself with the leaves of a large fern.

Hanging a Scythe.

As a youth Daniel Webster was somewhat opposed to physical labor, but he was quick at repartee. While mowing he complained to his father that his scythe was not properly hung. "Hang it to suit yourself, Dan," replied the paternal. The boy immediately hung it on a tree near by. "There, father, it's hung to suit me now."

A Silent Partner.

"I never thought that Tom would have become a silent partner in any kind of business."

"Neither would I."

"Well, he has."

"What's he into now?"

"He's got married."

Merit's Loud Voice.

Do not waste a minute, not a second, in trying to demonstrate to others the merit of your own performance. If your work does not vindicate itself, you cannot vindicate it.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

Bare Tracks.

Bing—The railroad companies are brazen robbers! Bung—Quite so. They don't even take the trouble to cover their tracks.

The Foolish Fish.

Deacon Good—Don't you think it cruel for you to draw a fish out of his native element by a sharp iron hook? Fisher Boy—It's no fault of mine. When I'm just giving a worm a salt water bath, what does a fish want to look himself on to my line for? It's no business of his.

FAIRY TALES.

One View of the Lessons This Class of Stories Teaches.

The fairy tales are the only true accounts that man has ever given of his destiny. "Jack the Giant Killer" is the embodiment of the first of the three great paradoxes by which men live. It is the paradox of courage, the paradox which says, "You must defy the thing that is terrifying you; unless you are frightened you are not brave." "Cinderella" is the embodiment of the second of the paradoxes by which men live, the paradox of humility, which says, "Look for the best in the thing ignorant of its merit; he that abases himself shall be exalted." And "Beauty and the Beast" is the embodiment of the third of the paradoxes by which men live, the paradox of faith, the absolutely necessary and wildly unreasonable maxim which says to every mother with a child or to every patriot with a country, "You must love the thing first and make it lovable afterward." These tales are far truer than the rhinoceros at the zoo, for you know what these mean. And you can guess what the rhinoceros means!—G. K. Chesterton.

GARGOYLES.

Origin of These Quaintly Formed Heads or Figures.

Gargoyles are quaintly formed heads, faces or figures used in ancient times for decorative purposes and chiefly applied as the terminals of waterspouts upon roofs or gables. The rain stream

Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. 10c. All Druggists

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
27 Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.
Barrister,
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Office—North Block.
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest rate"

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57

DR. C. H. WARTMAN
DENTIST.
It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.
E. J. POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

was arranged to flow through the mouth, and the word gargoyle itself is an attempt to imitate the "gurgling" sound made by the water in passing through the throat of the grotesque monster.

Gargoyles were the caricatures of mediæval times. Many were carved by monkish masons, who took the opportunity of handing on to posterity the distorted lineaments of their fellows or even of their superiors, recognizable as likenesses from some prominent characteristic.

The famous gargoyles of Notre Dame in Paris are supposed to have had some such origin, while others of supposedly the same origin are to be seen in churches throughout Brittany and Normandy as well as here and there in England.—London Telegraph.

Moxa Doctors of Tokyo.

A feature of low street life in Tokyo is the "kuisha," or moxa doctor, who applies small pads made of certain dried herbs to the skin, then sets them alight, the ensuing blisters being supposed to be most effective as a cure for various ailments. Among the doctor's remedies, too, are rhinoceros pills, warranted a sure cure for tightness of the chest, gnashing of the teeth and depression of spirits, and "furidashi," a popular remedy for coughs and colds, which is said to expel the devils and promote circulation, while musk pills are prescribed as an infallible cure for every ill, from a red nose to seasickness.

If there's a hint of Catarrh Taint apply Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder without delay. It will save you suffering, heal quickly whether you have been a slave one month or fifty years. It relieves cold in the head and catarrhal headaches in ten minutes. The Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, for the Dominion of Canada, endorses it. 50 cents.—125. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

STORY OF A VENDETTA

IN THE DOMAIN OF KING
PETER OF SERVIA.

Two Peasant Families That Have
Fought for the
Crown.

The history of Serbia for just one century has been the history of a wild vendetta between two families of peasant royalties—the Kara-georgievitchs and the Obrenovitchs. Previous to the year 1804 right back to the battle of Kosovo—the favorite subject of all national song—at the close of the fourteenth century, Serbia had been no more than a Turkish province. Occasionally the Empty title of "despot" was borne by one or another of the descendants of its former princes. But the Turks drove out the noble families. All the best stock in Serbia emigrated, and the land was left to the care of peasants. It is small wonder that the Frenchified Prince Bojvar Kara-georgievitch should have said on one occasion, "My countrymen are such strange people that I myself have never been able to understand them." Serbia is about forty-four hours' journey from London, but in development it belongs to the Dark Ages.

Swine herding and swine slaying—almost the only means of subsistence and paying the heavy Turkish taxes which the Servians had—have a brutalizing effect on the character, the influence of which one seems to trace through all the feuds of the two dynasties.

* PATRIOT PEASANTS.

The first Black George is reported to have killed his own father, who incommoded him in the pursuit of a band of Turks who had commandeered his pigs. But Black George was a true patriot. He organized the discontented peasantry against the oppressor. His efforts were highly successful, till 1813, when the Turks roused themselves to a determined effort. Kara George fled to Austria, and now Milosh Obrenovitch (it was a Milosh, by the way, who slew the Turkish conqueror on the field of Kosovo even in the hour of his victory) comes forward as a leader against the Turk. He tried conciliation, methods of butter and honey towards the Sultan—of the knife towards Black George, whom he had assassinated. That was the beginning of Servian independence and Servian miseries. Milosh raised his land to at least a degree of autonomy, and plunged it into a feud which many would not wonder to see burst forth again to-day.

This prince amassed a huge fortune, passed on the power to his son Michael under three Regents, and retired into private life. The Regents quarrelled; Michael had to abdicate, and Alexander, the son of the first Black George, was set up—to reign for sixteen years with extreme meekness and submission, to the Sultan, the Emperor of Austria, and his own frillable Skupstchina, as the Servian Assembly is called. He made money and bought huge estates in Hungary, which his son Peter, the present King, still holds.

KING MILAN.

He was in many ways a good prince to Serbia, and did much to improve his country. But a period of jingoism ensued. An army was created, taxes went up, and the end of the whole thing was the assassination of Michael in 1868. Alexander, son of the Black George, was tried, but the case was dismissed as not proven.

Meanwhile the most worthless of all the Obrenovitchs, Milan—who, after the treaty of Berlin in 1878, became the first king of Serbia, as compared with the former princes—had ascended the throne. He was educated in Paris, died every Sun-

HOW CODFISH ARE CAUGHT.

And How They Are Made Ready
For Market.

Codfishing is done with dories and trawls. The dories are flat-bottomed, sloping-sided boats, which fit into one another in the ship's waist, economizing space thereby.

Each dory takes two men, and the whole crew, except the captain and the cook, go off in them every suitable day, and set the trawls in the water outward from the ship, like spokes from the hub of a wheel. Trawls are long lines, each, with three thousand hooks attached at intervals of a yard, every hook baited with some smaller fish, either herring, capn or squid, that the cod affects. The trawls are anchored at each end, baited in the day, left lying over night, and are stripped of their accumulation of fish next morning, being baited again when "overhauled."

The fish are taken to the vessels in the dories, eviscerated, washed and salted. This routine continues until the bait is exhausted, and then the vessel returns home, lands the fish, takes more bait and salt and goes out again. At St. Pierre her catch is taken in hand by the graviers and women, who submerge it in crates until the salt has been washed off. Then they scrub each fish with a hard, coarse brush, and pile them in heaps to drain. This done, they are next spread on the beaches to dry in the sunlight and air. The beaches consist of several acres of flat ground, covered with basalt, stones worn round by the motion of the sea for ages.

These stony fields surround St. Pierre, and thousands of cod are displayed there on a fine day. Every evening, if fog or rain threatens the fish are gathered up again and covered with tarpaulins. The process is repeated until the fish are quite dry and hard. Dry fish are piled in round stacks, the rest in oblong ones. When a sufficient quantity to load a vessel is obtained it is packed into her hold and shipped to market. The extent of the codfishing of Miquelon and St. Pierre may be indicated by the record of the catch of those islands in 1902, which was 72,500,000 pounds.

MILKY WAY A SHADOW.

Australian Offers a New Explanation
of the Phenomenon.

A novel theory as to the Milky Way has been evolved by Mr. S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer, of Sydney, N. S. W. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow.

"The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescopic stars in its background.

"Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescopic stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the sky. That something is the earth's shadow.

"The supposed nebulae," continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains their contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shape assumed by celestial objects generally. They are spots of shadow representing mountains or mountain ranges on the earth."

Mr. Adams anticipates that his discovery will be received with smiles of incredulity, but he expresses his belief that his view will one day be accepted as correct. He is to read a paper on the subject before the local branch of the British Astronomical Association.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Some Good Stories About His
Imperial Majesty.

Princes will be Princes, it seems, and there have been times when the Kaiser has had to talk like a father to his offspring. There is a delicious story of one wiggling which he administered to them which the Court is still chuckling over.

"Never forget," he said solemnly, as they stood in attention before him, "that you are Hohenzollerns and sons of the Kaiser of Germany. But you," he added, turning upon one who shall not be particularized—"you remember that I have my eye upon you."

In person the Kaiser is a florid man of barely middle height, with a full face, fleshy neck and a noticeable general plumpness. On foot, especially when in one of his two score uniforms, he is less regal than engaging; on horseback he is quite a fine figure of a man. Although his horses are especially broken and trained for his use, he has a good working seat in the saddle. To see him go past a saluting base at the rocking chair canter the German cavalry affects is to see a good type of a military looking man; he could pass in a crowd for a well-to-do Major without ambitions. In spite of his growing stoutness, he takes a good deal of exercise. In particular he shoots, and he issues to the chase with not much less circumstance than the Duke in Browning's "Flight of the Dutchess."

He wrote a poem once, which he submitted to a great literary man who dined at the castle for that purpose particularly. Knowing the man, I believe him no less dutiful to his ruler than to the craft he knows so thoroughly. He read the effort, and found his dual duties in conflict. One has the tenderest sympathy for that critic; he had to advise an amateur poet with an exceptional power for resenting hostile comment. He yielded only a very little to the exigencies of the situation.

"This verse, your Majesty," he began, "seems to require alteration in certain respects."

The author took the manuscript and conned it thoughtfully. Then his brow cleared.

"Why," he cried, as one seeing a sudden light, "I have actually not signed the poem. Give me a pen."

And the only fault in the work was forthwith remedied.

Half the stories that are current about him could never have come into circulation had the man been accessible to criticism. But this Hohenzollern is an Emperor from morn to dewy eve; his suite only speak when they are spoken to. But now and again he overhears a word.

When he was younger and less used to the "go and he goeth" system, he contracted a habit especially irritating to his troops. He used to sound alarms at odd hours, and turn up all available army corps to march past or manoeuvre when they least expected it—at night, or in the gray of a winter morning. On one such occasion the garrison included a detachment of submarine crews and the Emperor came along just before dawn, accoutred as an Admiral.

He was standing among a group of shivering officers, when one veteran, approaching him from the rear, took him for some other worthy sailor. He slapped him vehemently on the back.

"I see that Gondola Willy has fished up the aquarium this morning," he observed pleasantly.

They attribute the cessation of sudden alarms to that incident in the army, and have all but canonized that dazed veteran.

A fortnight ago he was after elk in North Germany, and, of course, shot an elk. In this great empire loyalty extends also to elks. The elk killed, the next thing was a

KILLED THEIR WRITERS

AUTHORS EARNED CHAINS
AND CHASTISEMENTS.

One Made to Eat His Own Book—
Others Tortured and
Killed.

A young German officer, who recently wrote a novel dealing with the scandals of army life, was promptly deprived of his commission by his offended Kaiser, was afterwards imprisoned in a fortress, and has now, on his release, a score or so of duels to fight, in one or the other of which he is pretty certain to lose his life.

In times gone by, however, it might easily have gone even harder with him. For instance, so lately as 1859, an Austrian pamphleteer named Telki was shot at Gratz for writing and publishing a book reflecting on the good faith of Count Buol, the Foreign Minister. The work was published at nine in the morning, at ten it was ordered to be suppressed, half an hour later the unhappy author was being tried by drumhead court-martial, and before noon he had been pronounced guilty and executed.

Napoleon gave equally short shrift to writers who offended him, shooting some and hanging others with scarcely even the form of trial. One of the most notorious of these, judicial murders was that perpetrated at the expense of poor Palm, a Nurnberg publisher, who was shot because he refused to give up the name of the author of a book attacking the usurper.

Later, the Bourbons had troublesome authors quietly "removed" by hired assassins. After this fashion died the gifted Paul Courier, whose foul murder, on April 10th, 1825, roused to fury

ALL LOVERS OF LIBERTY.

Edward Kelly, the friend and champion of Dr. Dee, had his ears cut off at Manchester for writing in defence of that notorious magician.

Daniel Defoe narrowly escaped a similar fate for his "Short Way with the Dissenters"; and, as it was, he was three times stood in the pillory, besides suffering all the horrors then incidental to a long imprisonment in Newgate.

Urban Grandier, because he offended the mighty Richelieu in a book entitled "The Shoemaker of Loudun," was burnt alive.

Simon Morin, in 1647, published at Paris a little work called "Thoughts." For so doing he was sentenced to perform public penance in his shirt, with a rope round his neck and a torch in his hand. Afterwards he and his book were burnt together, and the ashes thrown into the air.

The similar punishment meted out to Servetus at Geneva, because of his book "On the Restitution of Christianity," is historical. By a refinement of cruelty the brow of the unhappy author was adorned with a crown of straw sprinkled with brimstone, and new moist faggots were purposely used in order to

PROLONG HIS SUFFERINGS.

Antonius Palearius, an Italian author of the sixteenth century, had the audacity to write a book attacking the Inquisition. He was sentenced to be "hung, strangled, and burnt." Jordane Bruno, the friend of Sir Philip Sydney, was punished in like manner for having written a book entitled "The Expulsion of the Triumphant Beast."

These sentences seem shocking to us nowadays, but at that time, and indeed until long afterwards, English literary men who offended the Church or State suffered penalties of almost equal severity. Here, for example, is the sentence which was passed, in 1628, upon the learned Dr. Leighton on account of his "Zion's Plea against Prelacy."

"To pay a fine of £10,000 to the King's use, to be degraded from the

but the case was dismissed as not proven.

Meanwhile the most worthless of all the Obrenovitches, Milan—who, after the treaty of Berlin in 1878, became the first king of Serbia, as compared with the former princes—had ascended the throne. He was educated in Paris, dined every Sunday at the Tuilleries at Napoleon III's table, and earned an evil reputation at school.

The boy was truly father to the man in this case. His brutal treatment of his lovely Queen Natalie, the daughter of a millionaire Russian colonel, is still well remembered. He squandered her millions, betrayed the love she lavished on him, and heaped neglect on insult, insult on neglect.

FATE AGAINST ALEXANDER.

His actions as a sovereign were on a par with his behaviour as a husband. He brought about a war with Bulgaria, which failed ignominiously and in which his own character scarcely escaped the stigma of cowardice. In 1889 he was forced to resign in favour of his son, the ill-starred King Alexander.

Alexander never had a chance. The misdeeds and evil habits of his father had left the country seething with angry discontent and cross purpose, which it would have taxed the ability of a William the Conqueror to appease. The radical defect of of Alexander's character was his unrestrained self-will and self-indulgence. For these he paid a full penalty. King Peter was hailed with acclamations in Belgrade, although it was said the country districts were against him. But it remains to be seen whether his fate will be happier than his predecessor's in spite of his maturer age and greater circumspection.

MUNICIPAL DENTISTS.

Municipal dentists are appointed and paid for by many of the large towns and cities of Germany. In Strasburg, for example, 2,666 children were examined last year, 699 teeth were filled, and 2,912 were extracted. The method of work is simple. The teacher brings his class to the dentist, who examines each mouth quickly and marks on the card each child has brought whether treatment is necessary. If so, the child must come again on a Saturday. Russia is also joining in this movement, and has already fitted up nine such institutions in St. Petersburg alone. And why not, or rather, why so late in coming, one might ask. If it is true that, generally speaking, good teeth are necessary to good health and long life, and if, also, a large and growing proportion of citizens have not good teeth, then it follows that that fact is one of public concern. Is it not, for instance, of as much importance to the community that workmen should have good masticating and digesting powers as that there should be expensive city halls, public parks, exhibitions, etc?

SMOKERS IN FRANCE.

In France there are 6,000,000 smokers, and of every fifteen there are eight who smoke a pipe, five who smoke cigars, and only two who use cigarettes. Still, they use more than 800,000,000 cigarettes a year, or enough to go around the world 500 times if they were placed end to end in a line.

NATIONAL AIRS.

The national airs of great countries are short while those of little countries are long. "God Save the King" is fourteen bars, the Russian hymn is sixteen bars, and "Hail Columbia!" has twenty-eight bars. Siam's national hymn has seventy-six bars, and that of Uruguay seventy, Chili forty-six, and so on. San Marino has the longest national hymn, except that of China.

discovery will be received with smiles of incredulity, but he expresses his belief that his view will one day be accepted as correct. He is to read a paper on the subject before the local branch of the British Astronomical Association.

MOSLEMS IN LONDON.

Soon the Call to Prayer Will Sound Over the City.

The more than two thousand Mahometans in London are soon to have a splendid mosque in which to worship.

For years past Mahometan missionaries have been trying to spread a knowledge of Islamic teachings, but their efforts have been handicapped for want of a central mosque. Robert Williams, the well-known architect, has received a commission from a Turkish pasha to prepare the plans and these have been despatched to Constantinople for the approval of a committee of pashas. Ultimately they will be submitted to the Sultan.

"The mosque," explained the architect, "is intended for all Mohometans in London—Indian, Egyptian, Afghan, and Persian, as well as Turkish, for King Edward VII., it must be remembered, rules over more Mahometan subjects than any other sovereign. The mosque will be an imposing structure in red and yellow stone. The decorative work will be carried out in marble and jasper, and a broad flight of steps in marble, granite and jasper will lead to the great central entrance.

"A graceful minaret surrounded by galleries whence the muezzin will call the faithful in London to worship, is a notable feature of the design. The minaret is surmounted by a cupola, and the golden crescent will be 200 feet from the ground."

WHAT A SMALL VICE COSTS.

"How can you afford these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend. "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my one cigar a day," was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this; when you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but put by the price of a five-cent cigar every day, and the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost you no more than that? Why, there are dollars' worth of them."

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me to be a man. I put by the money, which at five cents a day amounted to \$18.25 a year, or \$109.50 in six years. I kept those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money, and if you'd done the same as I did you would by this time have saved many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides."

BIG CLOCK.

What is claimed to be one of the largest clocks in the world has been placed in a new tower at Elizabeth New Jersey. It is 38 ft. in diameter with 18 ft. hands. The tower, which is 330 ft. high, was built expressly for the clock, which will be illuminated at night, and will be visible for many miles round.

sudden alarms to that incident in the army, and have all but canonized that dazed veteran.

A fortnight ago he was after elk in North Germany, and, of course, shot an elk. In this great empire loyalty extends also to elks. The elk killed, the next thing was a blast on the horn, the feudal call announcing that the quarry has become meat. The plumed and costumed chief huntsman lifted the slug horn and blew "Hirsch tot!" (stag dead).

The Kaiser demurred at once. "This isn't a stag," he said. "It's an elk."

"Mit Erlaub," the huntsman agreed, deferentially, "but there isn't such a class as 'elk dead.'"

"See to it, then," directed the Kaiser, "that one is composed."

Next year the elk's last moments will be mitigated by appropriate music. But the elk will be less critical than the Kaiser.

There is one tale of him which dates from the time when he was a mere princely Guards subaltern, which will do for my last. He was at some military function, wearing among others, an English order. A fussy general officer, who did not know him, called him up.

"You appear to be ignorant of the rule against the wearing of foreign orders by officers," he snapped. "Where did you get that star?"

"My grandmother gave it to me," explained Wilhelm.

"Your what?"

"My grandmother—the Queen of England."

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN NESTS.

Travellers who have returned from the heart of Africa and the Australasian continent tell wonderful stories of nest-building people who inhabit the wilds of those countries. In the bushmen of Australia we find, perhaps, the lowest order of men that is known. They are so primitive that they do not know enough to build even the simplest form of hut for shelter. The nearest they can approach to it is to gather a lot of twigs and grass and, taking them into a thicket or jungle, build a nest for a home. The nest is usually built large enough for the family, and if the latter be very numerous then the nests are of a very large size. Sometimes the foliage above will form a natural covering, but there is never any attempt at constructing a protection from the rain and storms.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS.

Sir Humphrey Davy, having accidentally split a bottle of nitrate of silver on a white surface and the sun shining on the liquid changed it to black, he mentioned the fact incidentally at one of his lectures. Daguerre, of Paris, having heard of it, proposed to utilize the discovery in producing pictures, and in so doing used a copper silvered plate with burnished surface intensified by the action of bromide and iodide. He placed these plates in a camera and made impressions through a lens; but was unable for many months to develop them. The accumulations of undeveloped plates were thrown into a corner, and one day a bottle of mercury happened to be spilt on them; and thus through a mere accident the art of development was discovered.

INVISIBLE ARTILLERY.

The French army appears to be on the eve of an important advance in field gunnery. The new powder effectively does away with the smoke which formerly betrayed the presence of a battery, but there still remains the flash, which rises to a height of 13 feet from the mouth of the gun. Major Froissart, of the 27th Artillery, has perfected an apparatus for obviating this disadvantage and thereby rendering a battery invisible.

lish literary men who offended the Church or State suffered penalties of almost equal severity. Here, for example, is the sentence which was passed, in 1628, upon the learned Dr. Leighton on account of his "Zion's Plea against Prelacy."

"To pay a fine of £10,000 to the King's use, to be degraded from the Ministry, to be brought to the pillory at Westminster and there whipped, and after the whipping to have one of his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit, and be branded on the face with the letters S.S., signifying Sower of Sedition; after a few days to be carried to the pillory in Cheapside, and be there likewise whipped, and have the other ear cut off, and the other side of his nose slit, and then to be shut up in prison for the remainder of his life."

Nor does this hideous punishment stand alone. Prynne, for writing a little pamphlet of not more than a dozen pages, was condemned to lose both his ears, to pay a fine of £5,000, and to be kept in

PERPETUAL IMPRISONMENT.

The famous "Marprelate Tracts" doomed Udal and Penry to the block and Hacket, Coppinger, and Arthington to penalties scarcely less severe than death itself.

Authors have frequently been compelled to "eat their own words," metaphorically; seldom literally. Yet one instance of the kind is on record. It occurred during the Thirty Years' War. Theodore Reinking, a native of Denmark, wrote a book bitterly attacking the Swedes, who were then over-running his country. His temerity angered the conquerors, who seized and imprisoned him. For long years he remained untried in durance vile. But at last sentence was pronounced. He was adjudged either to lose his head or eat his book. Reinking chose the latter alternative, and devoured the entire volume, after it had first been converted by boiling into a sort of pap.

A sorry fate befell John Williams, who foolishly sent two samples of spring poetry to King James the First. For safety, the unhappy poet inclosed the verses in an iron box, and James, who always feared assassination, jumped to the conclusion that the latter contained some sort of

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

When the real nature of the contents came to light, the timorous monarch and his counsellors became the laughing-stock of England; and James, in revenge, caused the unfortunate Williams to be hanged, drawn, and quartered.

Vera Paskin wrote a poem of not more than two or three hundred lines, satirising the vices of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia. It was not even published, but the young authoress—she was barely nineteen—imprudently showed the manuscript to one of the ladies of the court. The latter took it to the Empress, who was furious. Vera Paskin was at once arrested and cruelly knouted, after which her tongue was torn out, and she was banished for life to Siberia.

Because of a little volume of sermons, no bigger than an ordinary prayer-book, the gifted Savonarola died at the stake, after having been first subjected, over and over again, to the most shocking tortures.

Kulmann, the author of "Aurora" a book which caused him to be exiled from his native land, fled to Moscow, and was there cruelly executed. Pietro Aretino, a satirical Italian writer, was beaten to death with iron rods for daring to make game of one of the powerful Medici princes.

"You know Jones, who was reputed so rich? Well, he died the other day, and the only thing he left was an old Dutch clock." "Well, there's one good thing about it; it won't be much trouble to wind up his estate!"

BIRDS HOLD COURT.

Grows Often Act Both as Judge and Executioner.

A North Dakota story tells of a crow that eloped with the wife of another crow, and, having been captured, was brought back, tried, sentenced to death and executed. This narrative may have been intended to show that North Dakota is adopting a high moral plane, and will make some radical change aimed against facile divorces, but though the majority of persons laugh at the crow story, there are a few naturalists who are inclined to give it credence. Dr. Edmondson, who studied their habits for years, tells us that in the Shetland Islands the holding of crow courts is a very common occurrence.

As a rule a hill or field is selected as a court house, and the session commences. As may be conjectured, the proceedings are conducted in any way but silently, though, as to the exact mode of procedure, whether counsel are employed or a jury is impelled, no ornithologist has been able to inform us. Dr. Edmondson avers that after a great deal of cawing the whole court falls upon the unhappy prisoners and they are promptly exterminated, after which the court rises and the crows disperse, each to his own district.

Not only do crows hold courts of Oyer and Terminer, but, according to the Rev. Dr. Edmund Cox, rooks likewise meet together for this purpose. One day when he was riding along a quiet road in the vicinity of Norwich he was startled by a great cawing, which proceeded from an adjoining rookery. The reverend gentleman alighted from the horse, tied it to a gate, and, concealing himself behind the trunk of a large tree, managed to obtain a view of the proceedings.

Surrounded by some 40 or 50 clamorous and indignant rooks, he saw what was apparently the criminal, who had been put upon his trial. Although at the first perk and jaunt, the prisoner, after some minutes of cawing, lost his gaiety, and appeared much as did the famous jackdaw of Rheims after the cardinal had cursed him with bell, book and candle. That the jury found him guilty may be gathered from the fact that the circle of rooks suddenly closed in upon him and speedily pecked him to death, after which they all cawed vociferously for some minutes, and then departed.

BLOCK SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Only Way to Prevent Loss of Life in Railroads.

Writing of the thousands killed every year in railroad accidents in the United States, Leroy Scott makes the following indictment of the companies:

It is proper to say that the greater safety of British lines is very largely due to almost complete reliance on signals to guard their trains against accident. Since the block system would prevent a large part of the appalling number of collisions and their resultant injuries and deaths, why then, it is inevitably asked, is not this mechanical supplement to discipline forthwith installed on every railroad in the United States? The answer is simple. Because it costs money. A few of the best roads are installing the system. The other roads excuse themselves by saying that their business has so developed in recent years that they have enough cars and engines and branch lines to handle it all—so there are many more pressing matters to be attended to before they can afford to give attention to block signaling. That is, they must arrange to carry more passengers before they can afford to make safe the passengers they are now carrying.

But, in fact, would it actually cost so much more money to block signal the roads of the United States? The number of collisions during 1904 was more than 6,000, and the loss

ODD USES FOR WARSHIPS

MEN-OF-WAR WHICH CARRY EXCURSIONISTS.

Fleets of Vessels Owned by Third-rate Powers Are Apologies for Warships.

While the great maritime Powers are striving might and main in the struggle for naval supremacy, there are one or two important countries to whom a navy, in the modern sense of the word, is unnecessary and useless. Such countries are diplomatically known as "neutral Powers."

The most typical instance in this connection is that of Belgium. Although sandwiched between Germany and France, apprehensions of annexation by either never perturbs the minds of Belgian politicians. The Great Powers mutually guarantee Belgium's integrity. The Belgian fleet, however, comprises some seventeen vessels, but the last thing they would be fit for is fighting.

NAVIES AS POSTMEN.

The larger number are employed as mail-packets, and any traveller who has journeyed between England and Ostend in a packet flying the red, yellow, and black tricolor has really made the trip on a Belgian man-of-war. The two crack warships are of 798 tons, and have a speed of 21 knots. The officers navigating the vessels comprise the naval reserve.

Those vessels which are not employed in the purely pacific capacity are maintained for the protection of the fishing along the coast. In addition to this fleet, however, there are a number of shallow-draught, stern-wheel boats patrolling the rivers of the Congo, but this navy is distinct from that of Belgium proper. Yet the country has ambitions towards naval supremacy, for there are two coast-defence vessels and six torpedo-boats projected.

In view of the large extent of the sea-line of Mexico, the navy possessed by that country for the defence of its coast verges upon the ridiculous. The inhabitants cannot complain of being ground down by taxation to support their navy, since it only comprises eight vessels, and four of these are woefully obsolete. The four largest and most recent were constructed in 1902-3, are of 1,280 tons, and 16 knots speed.

A PENNY STEAMER FLEET.

Still, Mexico has no fears. "Hands off!" is the cry of Uncle Sam when any Power casts longing eyes upon Mexico and its wealth. But the extent of Mexico's interests, and her reviving prosperity, demands extra naval force; and a programme has been elaborated for six cruisers and eight torpedo-boats, spread over five years, at an outlay of one million dollars per annum.

Egypt is another country which has been saved the necessity of building up a navy by its protection under England's wing. True, there are some forty boats comprising a fleet, but the majority of these may be safely placed in the same category as the Thames steamboats—they are about as ancient and efficient.

One Egyptian man-of-war, when not belching forth shot and shell, serves as the Khedive's yacht; another as a transport; and several in the capacity of coastguard steamers.

Many of the South American States, though immune from European aggression, thanks to the Monroe doctrine, yet maintain navies—just, as it were.

"TO KEEP THEIR HAND IN,"

for quarrels between them are almost of everyday occurrence. Perhaps the smallest and most bizarre are those of Paraguay and San Salvador. The former has one gunboat of 440 tons, carrying four three-pounder guns, and two smaller

MOVABLE HOUSES.

Dwellings That May Always Face the Sunlight.

On, no doubt, quite sufficient grounds, experts in hygiene are accustomed to lay a good deal of stress on the importance of correctly orientating dwelling-houses, so that they may receive the maximum amount of light and of protection from cold winds. It certainly does appear that the more the rooms in which we live are exposed to the rays of the sun the better, for sunlight seems to be at once stimulating to human vitality and destructive to that of many objectionable low forms of life.

Experience has taught us to select as far as is practicable a southern aspect for our houses, but even when this is done, the fixity of the structure prevents our regulating the supply of sunlight to different rooms according to our varied tastes.

Two French gentlemen—Dr. Pellegrin and M. E. Petit, an architect, of Paris—propose to change all this. They have, according to the *Lancet*, designed a method of erecting houses on rotating platforms, so that the building can be made to face in any required direction at any time. The platform is supported on two concentric walls, the inner chamber so made containing a stairway, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes of the house. A gas or petrol engine is employed to move the platform—and if necessary it can be used to drive clockwork—which will enable the house front to follow the sun during the day. There are obvious difficulties in the way of the general adoption of schemes of this kind, but the idea is, our contemporary urges, one worthy of the attention of British architects.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The western arm of the Admiralty harbor at Dover runs 4,000 feet to the sea, and the last block has just been laid.

No fewer than 1,706 out of the 4,208 members of the Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited are women.

By order of the Army Council the Wormwood Scrubs rifle range, the scene of many notable matches, is to be permanently closed.

One of the most famous riverside hostleries, the Weir Hotel, Sunbury-on-Thames, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Members of the family of the late Mr. John Innes are to dispute the will in which he bequeathed £300,000 for a museum at Merton, Surrey.

In a thickly-populated district between Newcastle and North Shields a large otter has been found killed by the "live rail" on the electric railway.

The Bishop of London, at a meeting in Marylebone, mentioned that 72 per cent. of the inhabitants of the metropolis never entered church or chapel.

In order to obviate shouting by young teachers, and lessen the number who suffer from throat affections, the London County Council proposes to provide lectures on voice production.

After considerable discussion the proposal to run the Bournemouth Corporation tramways on Sundays has been defeated by a large majority, only four votes being recorded in favor.

May Island now possesses a fog-horn which can be heard eighteen miles away. Several similar ones are to be installed in neighboring lighthouses to safeguard the ships

EXPENSIVE HOUSEHOLDS

KEEPING A FAMILY ON \$250,000 A YEAR.

The Home Life of Wealthy Women Has Almost Entirely Disappeared.

The eternal servant problem must acutely affect the millionaire. In one iron king's household there are two thousand servants. The "managing housekeeper" to another magnate has an army of twelve hundred damsels under her, ranging from eighty-seven parlormaid to twenty-eight "rough hands," girls of from fifteen to seventeen years of age, who have to do the dirtiest work in the huge household, and make themselves generally useful to the servants of higher grade.

This important position of "managing housekeeper," the salaries for which range from \$5,000 to \$25,000 annually, is a development in household management of recent years, and consequent upon the remarkable increase in the number of palatial millionaire homes in the United States. The positions are much sought after, and it is interesting to note that, all other things being equal, Englishwomen stand the best chances of being appointed.

BREAKFAST AND BUSINESS.

Old-fashioned home life, where wealthy women took charge of their own houses, has almost entirely disappeared. The millionaire's wife now realizes that she can no longer continue the two roles of society leader and house-care-taker, and therefore the "managing housekeeper" has become necessary. This manageress takes breakfast daily alone with her mistress, and, over coffee and cakes, discusses the programme for the day, and submits the previous day's record. She is really the head of the household. The mistress herself takes no hand in the house whatever. Servants come and servants go, gardeners change, footmen disappear, revolutions may happen; but nothing of this comes under the notice of the real mistress. She is virtually a queen, and the "manageress" her prime minister.

Every branch of the household management is sub-divided, and each section has its highly-paid chief. Like a real queen, the millionaire's wife has her mistress of the robes, and the post is no sinecure. A large staff is maintained for the care of the wardrobe. Twice a year, my lady receives consignments of dresses and other apparel from Paris, or London. The fickle changes of fashion in England affect her not.

HOW LINGERIE IS KEPT.

When these big trunks arrive, their contents are forthwith spread in the hall. Each waist of every garment is stuffed with tissue-paper, sleeves and corsets, as well as every other part and every bow—thus all are held in shape.

It is no unusual occurrence for a thousand dresses to arrive at one time, and, before they are put away, the mistress, accompanied by her maid, spends an afternoon in the hall, and carefully inspects her new purchases. For lingerie there are very large wardrobes with shelves, and this forms quite another department under an experienced manageress. The shelves are entirely covered with perfumed silk sachets, and the dainty lace-trimmed and be-ribboned articles are piled upon these sachets in sets. Hats and bonnets are another branch; and then a smaller section, employing just about five to eight hands, is devoted to wraps and winter furs.

The staff of a millionaire's household is accommodated in an entire wing of the residence. Each employee has his or her separate room, and all are allowed to choose their meals from a comprehensive menu, printed and issued daily. They have,

to before they can afford to give attention to block signaling. That is, they must arrange to carry more passengers before they can afford to make safe the passengers they are now carrying.

But, in fact, would it actually cost so much more money to block signal the roads of the United States? The number of collisions during 1904 was more than 6,000, and the loss in property was more than \$5,000,000. We can only guess how much more the railroads lost in damages paid for injuries and deaths. Perhaps another five million. Now, this ten million, or its far greater part, could have been saved by the block system. In ten years collisions cost the railroads about \$100,000,000. This amount would come very near covering the cost of block signaling the roads of the United States. Here then, is a simple problem. If the railroads were now to instal block signals, at the end of ten years what will have been the actual cost to the railroad companies? Nothing. And think of the lives that would not have been lost and the injuries that would not have been suffered!

SOME MIXED METAPHORS.

British oratory seems to have no distaste for mixed figures of speech. Various "bulls" of this sort have often been laid at the door of members of Parliament. Here are some modern instances of Parliamentary lapses of this sort:—

"Sir, we are told that by this legislation the heart of the country has been shaken to its very foundations."

"Among the many jarring notes heard in this House on military affairs this subject at least must be regarded as an oasis."

"The interests of the employers and employed are the same nine times out of ten—I will even say ninety-nine times out of ten."

"Our tongues are tied, our hands are fettered, and we are really beating the air to no purpose."

"I will now repeat what I was about to say when the honorable member interrupted me."

"The West Indies will now have a future which they never had in the past."

"A thorny subject which has long been a bone of contention among us."

"A slumbering volcano which at any moment a spark might set aflame."

"The honorable member would denude us of every rag of the principles which we have been proclaiming from the housetops."

"Ah! The honorable member opposite shakes his head at that. But he can't shake mine!"

Barristers are usually credited with possessing accuracy of speech, but some expressions recently reported indicate that they are capable of a blundering use of words. A member of the Bar, in his opening speech for the defence, said:—

"Gentlemen of the jury, the case for the Crown is a mere skelton, for, as I shall presently show you, it has neither flesh, blood, nor bones in it."

A well-known member of Parliament informed the House that an "oral agreement is not worth the paper it is written on."

WHY THE JAPS ARE DWARFED.

Measurements taken by surgeons of the Japanese army show that the Japanese smallness of stature is due to an almost dwarfed condition of the legs. This is probably due to the fact that from early childhood a really unnatural way of sitting is constantly practised. The adult Japanese is accustomed to sit with his legs bent under him. As soon as the child is old enough to be set upon the floor his legs are bent under him in imitation of the custom of his elders. This, in time, dwarfs the growth of the limbs. Actual deformity is less common among the peasants than among scholars, merchants, and others of sedentary habits.

Monroe doctrine, yet maintain navies—just, as it were.

"TO KEEP THEIR HAND IN."

for quarrels between them are almost of everyday occurrence. Perhaps the smallest and most bizarre are those of Paraguay and San Salvador. The former has one gunboat of 440 tons, carrying four three-pounder guns, and two smaller steamers; while the latter Power is still worse equipped, for her solitary gunboat is only of 75 tons, and the armament consists of one small quick-firing gun.

Some of these Powers—such as Ecuador and the effervescent Venezuela—possesses second-hand warships. Ecuador has two old wooden and iron tubs, purchased from France; while the latter country acquired an obsolete Spanish torpedo gunboat, which now acts as flagship.

It would be interesting to learn the salary which the admirals of the navies of Liberia, Cambodia, Korea, or Persia receive in respect of their duties: and, furthermore, exactly what their duties comprise. The Liberian admiral has probably the easiest office. A year or two ago there were two vessels demanding his supervision, but one, unfortunately, foundered while at anchor. The remaining vessel, the "Rocktown," a steam schooner, is scarcely sufficiently seaworthy to venture beyond shallow water, and the crew, it would appear, pass their time "potting" seagulls.

A FLEET IN—FUN.

Of late the Korean navy has faded into oblivion, in comparison with the titanic forces at present in those waters. But there are two vessels—the "Chi Rong," of 700 tons, and "Bankef Henriksen," of 600 tons. What their speed is would make an entertaining guessing competition. Both warships, by the way, were procured from Norway, and so indifferent is the country to naval affairs that they have not yet troubled to change the name of the second vessel, which still retains its original Norwegian nomenclature.

Another curious little navy is that of Sarawak. The present representative of Rajah Brooke cannot renounce his English desires for a navy, so has gathered together a motley fleet of three vessels—"Lorna Doone" and "Aline," small screw steamers, each carrying two small guns, and a small paddle-boat.

Morocco boasts two small vessels. Though obsolete, they are more formidable than the Costa Rican men-of-war, or that of Jphore. Even volcanic Hayti maintains a navy to strike additional terror into the hearts of its foes. It is a motley fleet in being, and one shot from a 6 inch gun would send the whole consignment of hulks to the bottom.

SILENT JAPANESE WOMEN.

Japan has its communities of silent female recluses. There is a convent at a place called Yunakawa, about seven miles from Hakodate. A matron of some fifty years presides, and her instructions are implicitly obeyed. The women are all young, ranging from sixteen to twenty-seven, and some of them are described as very beautiful. The building stands in a farm of some 250 acres, but the women do not engage in any agricultural work. They spend most of their time indoors, and they observe a strict rule of silence.

MIRRORS USED BY ANGLERS.

Rather a quaint idea comes from France, where anglers are in some waters using a tiny mirror attached to the line near the baited hook. The idea is that the fish, seeing itself reflected, hastens to snatch the bait from its supposed rival. Very successful results have been obtained through the employment of this simple device.

After considerable discussion the proposal to run the Bournemouth Corporation tramways on Sundays has been defeated by a large majority, only four votes being recorded in favor.

May Island now possesses a fog-horn which can be heard eighteen miles away. Several similar ones are to be installed in neighboring lighthouses to safeguard the ships entering the Firth of Forth.

Tiverton Education Committee has decided to make permanent the arrangement by which a monthly half-holiday is given to any school under its jurisdiction in which the attendance averages 90 per cent.

It is proposed to commemorate the generosity of Mr. Edgar Speyer in coming to the relief of the sufferers by the failure of the Noddham Market Penny Bank by erecting a drinking fountain in the village.

Following the practice of the American railways, the North-Eastern Company have created a special department for dealing with all claims arising from freight and passenger traffic and injuries to passengers.

With the sale of the late Duke of Cambridge's library by Messrs Sotheby, the whole of the effects have been disposed of, the gross amount realized being about £110,000, of which £35,000 was realized by the pictures.

COIN COUNTING MACHINE.

Counts and Wraps the Money Into Rolls.

A new automatic machine counts and wraps coins at the rate of seven every second, or 420 coins every minute, and does this continuously as long as the motor runs and coins are fed into the hopper. The coins are wrapped compactly at the rate of from eight to twelve bundles per minute, according to the size of the coins.

Since an expert is only enabled to count and wrap fifty coins a minute manually, it will be seen that the machine will do at least as much work as eight men. It is true that each machine requires an operator, whose work consists of a mere cursory examination of the coins, to see that there are no plugged pieces, iron washers and lead slugs mixed with good money. The speed of the machine is limited only by the ability of the operator to detect the spurious coins. When the machine is in operation the coins are laid upon a table to facilitate examination, when they are dropped into a hopper, whence they slide through a conduit down into the active mechanism, where they are pushed into a row. When the last coin has been forced into its place by a reciprocating push bar, the coins are automatically transferred from a buncher to the wrapper while a new row is being brought into position.

As the coins reach the wrapper a roll of paper is fed by three driving rolls placed around the bundle of coins. By a rolling motion the paper is wrapped around the coins twice, when it is cut off by a V-shaped knife. The next and finishing process is turning in the projecting edges of the wrapper, which is done by means of crimpers, drawing the edges in opposite directions, and finally turning out a smoothly rolled package held firmly in place without the use of paste.

UNIQUE PUBLIC-HOUSE.

In a busy thoroughfare in Glasgow there is a fully-licensed public-house which is probably the smallest establishment of its kind in the kingdom. When full it can just accommodate eight customers. It is nicknamed the "Coffin," and the regular habitués give the various drinks, etc., names to correspond. A whisky is a "nail," a pint of beer a "lid," and a brandy and soda is a "monument." The sandwiches are dubbed "gravestones" and the cigarettes "worms."

are another branch; and then a smaller section, employing just about five to eight hands, is devoted to wraps and winter furs.

The staff of a millionaire's household is accommodated in an entire wing of the residence. Each employee has his or her separate room, and all are allowed to choose their meals from a comprehensive menu, printed and issued daily. They have, in addition to their salaries, numerous advantages. There is an old-age pension scheme, and the services of a medical man are always available on the premises. The arrival of the season's clothes is also an occasion of rejoicing among them. Each member of the household shares in the distribution of the last season's apparel, and on this occasion the mistress is brought into contact with her

IMMENSE DOMESTIC STAFF.

We have already stated the handsome salary which the "managing housekeeper" in a millionaire's household receives. The mistress of the robes receives from \$2,000 to \$3,500 a year, and the lady's maid about \$2,000 annually.

An ordinary servant is paid from \$250 to \$600 a year, and, in addition, there are the advantages enumerated above, and board and lodging of an exceptionally good class. The staff also include mechanics in large numbers—carpenters, plumbers, painters, and "useful men," who all reside on the premises.

But the chef's department is the one upon which by far the largest amount is expended. monsieur le chef is supreme in the kitchen, and will brook no interference. Even his daily interview with the manageress is conducted with frigid independence. For a chef's respect for his employers is measured by their readiness to live liberally. The more elaborate the menus he has to prepare, the better pleased he is. In the height of the season he will be found surrounded by a small army of assistants, occupied with every costly thing that the market affords. As much as \$5,000 will be spent on a single dinner.

CHEF REIGNS SUPREME.

Regal is the table in the millionaire's household, in white and gold, profuse in floral decoration, exquisite bon-bons, tropical fruits, and hors d'oeuvres—awaiting the coming of the chef's many and marvellous courses. After the soups, timbales. For relishes, Spanish mackerel or Foyle salmon. Never did fish or man dream of such decorations as the chef will have bestowed upon these. Even the pebbled potatoes will scarcely be recognized at first sight. They are as little in their element as are the fish in the Rhine wine, with which they are served. These edibles give place to a saddle of mutton, with currant jelly. Champagne, almost frozen, displaces the last wine. Now the chef tempts waning appetites with entrees of sweetbread and terrapin, and Chartreuse warm. Then follow a sorbet of frozen Kirsch punch, canvas-back ducks, and salad, with Chamberlain wine. Finally, plum pudding, drowned in cognac. Ice cream follows, and then black coffee and cordials announce that the millionaire and his guests may rest from their digestive labors.—London Answers.

LABELLED OLD MAIDS.

In some parts of Siam a girl who reaches a certain age without marrying is labelled, and placed in a privileged class under the special care of the King, who binds himself to find a husband for them all. His method is delightfully simple. A prisoner in any one of the Siamese goals may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of the ineligible class. Whether he is already married is not of great consequence for in Siam a man is not restricted to one wife.

**20 to 30 per cent. off
all Suits & Overcoats
During January.**

Here are a few cuts that we mention in a general way, just to show you what's doing here now. We always do as we advertise.

**\$12 suits now \$9.00.
\$12 overcoats now \$9.
\$10 suits now \$7.50.
\$10 overcoats now \$7.50.
\$9 suits now \$6.75.
\$9 overcoats now \$6.75.
\$7.50 suits now \$5.00.**

J. L. BOYES.

The reliable clothing house.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class. Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

**All kinds of Grain
purchased at the
Highest Market Price.**

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

E. Loyat sells cheaper than the cheapest. Royal Household flour \$2.80. Hunt's West Diamond flour, guarantee on every bag, \$2.50. Manitoba bran \$16.50 per ton shorts, \$19.75 per ton, Ontario bran \$17.50 shorts \$21.00 per ton. Barrell salt \$1.30, 10½ lbs rolled oats 25c, 10½ lbs sulphur 25c.

The Napanee Comedy Co. are billed to appear in Gananogue on January 19th.

Ice races will be held at Picton on January 23rd and 24th. \$800 is the amount hung up in purses.

A cross-petition has been entered in Halifax against R. L. Borden, demanding his disqualification for corrupt practices.

Liberal Committee rooms are open over Thos. Symington's seed store. If you are a supporter of M. S. Madole you will be welcome there. Drop in and see if you can't help the good work along.

Bad Heart—Could not lie down for Eighteen Months.—"I was unable to lie down in my bed for eighteen months owing to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was."—L.W. Law, Toronto Junction.—123. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Tuesday evening a farewell meeting and social was held in the Salvation Army

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

We are giving 20% Discount off a few lines of Men's \$5.00 Shoes, which we want to clear out before Stock-Taking. These are all new fall goods.

20 per cent off the Invictus \$5.00 Shoe.

(Made by Geo. A. Slater.)

20 per cent. off the Crossett \$5.00 Shoe.

20 per cent. off the Just Wright \$5.00 Shoe

(Two well-known American makers.)

DON'T FORGET OUR BIG RUBBER SALE.

If you will need new rubbers in the near future, it will pay you to buy now.

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

**New Seeded Raisins
New Valencia Raisins
New Sultana Raisins
New Cleaned Currants
Fresh Orange, Lemon
and Citron Peels.**

New Spices and Extracts, pure and good.

The best 25c Tea in town. Try us

FRANK H. PERRY.

Hogs Wanted.

I will ship hogs again on Tuesday next, the 17th inst, and pay the highest price for select hogs. Can't handle any rough hogs this shipment. Light hogs weighing less than 140 lbs 25c per hundred less price.

J. W. HALL.

Cheese Factory.

The annual meeting of the patrons of the Centreville cheese factory, will be held at the town hall, Centreville, on Tuesday January 17th, at the hour of one o'clock. General business and the election of officers.

WESLEY WAGAR, Sec'y. W.F. GEROW, Prop.

When wanting your old cutter or carriage to be made like new take it to H. B. McCabe at Webster & Boyes' old stand.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

Fine Finnan Haddies, Salt White fish and Salmon at **GREY LION GROCERY.**

Miss Annie Lynch died at Erineville on January 2nd, of consumption, at the early age of twenty years.

Miss Lizzie Peterson died at the home of her sister, Mrs. E. Scott, on Saturday, at the age of fifty-seven years and four months. Death was caused by a stroke of paralysis. The remains were placed in the Western Cemetery vault on Sunday.

Capt James Brown, Belleville, died on Sunday last, aged sixty-eight years. The funeral took place on Tuesday. A family of five children are left. Mr. Joseph Brown, of the firm of Savage & Brown, Napanee, is a son. Deceased was born near Napanee, on the Deseronto road, and for a number of years resided here.

Paris of Ernesttown.

Services for Sunday, Jan. 15th. Odessa, 10.30 a. m. Thorpe, 3 p. m.

East End Barber Shop.

is the best place in town for a first-class shave or an up-to-date hair cut. We also carry a good stock of cigars and cigarettes. We aim to please our customers. Give us a call. J. N. OSBORNE Prop. Agent for illustrated Buffalo Times.

Howard's Emulsion.

Of pure Norwegian Cod Liver oil freshly prepared. Sold in bottles 25c, 50c, and 75c at **THE MEDICAL HALL—** Fred. L. Hooper,

At Home.

An "At Home" will be held, under the auspices of the W. M. S. of the Western Methodist church, on Friday evening Jan. 20th, at the home of Mr. Chas. Stevens. An excellent programme is being prepared. Admission 10 cents. Confectionery will be sold. 5—b

Sunday School Officers.

At a meeting of the teachers and officers of the Western Methodist Sunday School the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: M. S. Madole, Supt.; A. E. Paul, Assist. Supt.; W. Metcalf, Secy.; Miss Blanche Madole, Assist. Secy.; John Hambly, Treas.; Miss Stella Wagar, Pianist; Miss Myrtle Stevens, Assist. Pianist; H. Fraick, Alf Wagar, Mr. Meison, Librarians.

Special Session of Council.

Wednesday evening a special meeting of the town council was held to discuss matters pertaining to the electric light question. Mayor Lowry and Councillor Graham were instructed to proceed to Picton and get whatever facts and figures they can in reference to the system in use in that town. Judging from the prompt action of the new council they intend to see that the town is not left in darkness any longer than is really necessary.

Horticultural Society.

Wednesday evening the annual meeting of the Horticultural Society was held in the council chamber when the following officers were elected for this year:

W. S. Herrington, Pres.; Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Vice Pres.; Mrs. J. L. Boyes, 2nd Vice Pres.; J. E. Herring, secretary; J. T. Grange and Alf. Knight, Auditors. Directors—Mrs. U. J. Flach, Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mrs. Robt. Mill, Thos. Symington, W. T. Waller J. T. Riddle, A. E. Paul.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.
Royal Hotel Block.
F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

THE COCOANUT PALM.

It Plays an Important Part in Life and in Law in Ceylon.

When a traveler gets his first sight of a palm grove he does not easily forget it. He sees the trees springing up, as it were, from the water in which their shadows are reflected. Besides being beautiful ornaments to a landscape these palms are among the most useful gifts which nature has given to the inhabitants of tropical islands. In supplying actual necessities and in the number of useful purposes to which it can be applied bamboo takes first rank, but the palm comes next. To many of the people of Ceylon the cocoanut trees are everything, and their very lives depend upon them. The tree supplies most of their wants, besides giving them valuable commercial products. In this island there are estimated to be nearly 20,000,000 palm trees, and among the poorer classes a man's wealth is estimated by the number of trees he owns. They form the most important asset of his estate and by will are generally divided among his family. As one of the important traits of the Cingalese is his love of litigation, one can readily see what an important part the palm tree plays in the law cases there. There is a case on record in which the two thousand five hundred and twentieth part of a grove, containing only ten trees, was the subject of dispute. One of the greatest difficulties which the engineers had to encounter in building a railroad across the island was to determine the ownership of the palm trees. The ramifications of relationships and the fractional claims set up were most difficult to understand and disentangle.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

It is a Most Impressive and Dramatic Ceremony.

"The solemnity of a military execution is about the most impressive and dramatic act that is known in human affairs," said an old army officer.

"I had a young friend in California who enlisted in the Union army at the same time with myself, and, coming east, we were placed in the same company. This young fellow fell in love with a Virginia girl and under her influence deserted to the enemy. A few days afterward he was captured and, being easily recognized, was condemned to be shot. He had fought like a demon in the engagement which resulted in his being made a prisoner, for he knew well what his fate would be if taken. His execution was the most mournful ceremony I ever witnessed, and nothing ever seen on the stage was more theatrical—the procession to the scene of death, the band in advance playing a dirge, the coffin, with the prisoner sitting upon it; the guard in the rear and a brigade of cavalry formed in a hollow square. The condemned man, sitting on his coffin, met his fate like a hero, without exhibiting a tremor of fear, and those who witnessed his death were far more excited than he. It seemed a sad thing that such a courageous lad should be sacrificed, but it is one of the necessities of war, and this terrible punishment was necessary to deter others from playing the role of traitor."

Curious Snuffboxes.

"Lawrence Kirk" snuffboxes, first made at a place of that name in Kincardineshire, were the ingenious invention of one Sunday, a cripple, who made his own tools. Instead of taking out a patent he confided the secret of cutting them, hinges and all, from the

to smothering spells caused by Heart Disease. One bottle of Dr. Agnew's cure for the Heart removed the trouble, and to-day I am as well as ever I was."—L.W. Law, Toronto Junction.—123. Sold by F. L. Hooper.

Tuesday evening a farewell meeting and social was held in the Salvation Army barracks. After the meeting was over cake and coffee was served. The officers farewelling from here go to Belleville.

The funeral of the late Webb Robinson, Kingston, took place Tuesday afternoon. Deceased was aged 85 years. Mrs. Jos. Robinson, Camden East, is a daughter; Daniel and Norval Robinson, Bath, are sons.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell Five Roses Flour \$2.80 per 100, Nonesuch Flour \$2.50 per 100. Cream of the west \$2.60; Bran \$16.75 per ton, 85c per 100; 50 lb sack fine salt 40c, Windsor salt \$1.30 per bbl; Buckwheat Flour, \$2.25 per 100; Fresh Corn meal \$1.50 per 100; 10 lbs. Rolled oats 25c; 10 lbs. sulphur 25c; Shorts \$1.00 per 100; Gluten meal \$1.20 per 100. Clover and Timothy Seed wanted.

The heavy fall of snow Friday and early Saturday morning has stopped all traffic, and business is at a standstill. All the roads are piled full and the citizens have been doing nothing all week but shovelling snow. A large force of men have been engaged in levelling the snow on the streets in the business part of the town. The fall of snow was unusually heavy for the time the storm raged.

Before Deciding

on your Xmas presents be sure and inspect F. Chinneck's stock of

Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Fine China and Jewellery.

We pride ourselves on our good quality and judicious buying.

Always pleased to show our goods.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Regina Precision Watches.

F. Chinneck,
The Store of Quality.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUES
IN
OVERCOATS
AND
PEA COATS
for two weeks beginning
SATURDAY, NOV. 5
At Lazier's
Lonsdale Woolen Mills.
Grange Block,
Smith's Old Jewellery Stand.

Cemetery vault on Sunday.
Capt James Brown, Belleville, died on Sunday last, aged sixty-eight years. The funeral took place on Tuesday. A family of five children are left. Mr. Joseph Brown, of the firm of Savage & Brown, Napanee, is a son. Deceased was born near Napanee, on the Deseronto road, and for a number of years resided here.

Washing machines and churns at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

Nature's Cough Remedy.

Our Compound Syrup of White Pine and Tar is Nature's Remedy for coughs and colds. 25c a bottle at
THE MEDICAL HALL—Fred L. Hooper.

Mrs. Geo. B. Mills, Mill street, on Wednesday of last week was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis. The right side of her body is completely paralysed. Before getting up in the morning Mr. and Mrs. Mills were chatting together, she apparently in her usual health. After he had lighted the fire and prepared the morning repast he returned to call his wife, and found her unable to speak. Mrs. Mills is aged about seventy years, and a slight hopes are entertained for her recovery. She is the mother of Mr. Myron B. Mills.

Don't fail to hear Professor Keys, of Toronto University, in the Town Hall, next Friday night.

"Camp" Officers.

Mearl Sill, D. D. G. P. installed the officers for Mount Arrara's Encampment No. 16, on Wednesday evening for the ensuing term, which are as follows:
F. W. Vandusen, Chief Pt.
F. S. Scott, Senior Warden.
F. H. Carson, Junior Warden.
C. Frizzell, H. P.
G. Saunders, Scribe.
Alf Wagar, Treas.

Public Library Meeting.

Monday evening a meeting of the Board of the Public Library was held at the library at 7.30 p.m. The following gentlemen will compose the Board for 1905: W. S. Herrington, F. F. Miller, C. H. Edwards, U. J. Flach, D. J. Hill, Max Fox, W. A. Grange, and E. R. Cheekley. The number of books which were in circulation during the year 1904 was 12,868 as against 12,715 in 1903. There were 322 new books added during the past year, at a cost of \$317.45, an increase over 1903 of about \$50. The membership fees increased from \$180.94 in 1903 to \$234.25 in 1904. The reading room is supplied with three daily papers and thirty magazines.

Election of Officers.

At the regular meeting of the C. O. F. on Monday evening, January 9th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Bro. C. W. Conway, Chief Ranger.
Bro. J. Douglas, Vice-Chief Ranger.
Bro. W. S. Exley, Rec. Sec.
Bro. J. G. Fenne, Fin. Sec.
Bro. Hammel De Roche, Treas.
Bro. J. G. Louck, S. Chaplain.
Bro. Wm. Vine, Sen. Woodward.
Bro. J. Richard son, Jr. Woodward.
Bro. G. Grass, S. B.
Bro. Delong, J. S.
Committee—Bros. G. Walters, H. C. Loucks, Alf Wagar.

Stock Foods.

Columbian and Carnefac remedies, every person that has used them speaks highly of them. Every package guaranteed. Try them. **GREY LION STORES**, sole agents

The Boy's Way.

Senior Partner—Didn't you hear that new office boy call you "Jones" this morning? Junior Partner—Yes, but he's only been here a week. Give him time; he won't begin to call me Bill until next week.—Exchange.

Can Tell a Lie.

Nordy—Washington could not tell a lie. Butts (mournfully)—I wish my wife was that way. She can tell one of mine a mile off.

CASTORIA.
The Kid You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Charles H. Fletcher

Officers were elected for this year:
W. S. Herrington, Pres.; Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Vice Pres.; Mrs. J. L. Boyes, 2nd Vice Pres.; J. E. Herring, secretary; J. T. Grange and Alf. Knight, Auditors.
Directors—Mrs. U. J. Flach, Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mrs. Robt. Mill, Thos. Symington, W. T. Waller J. T. Riddle, A. E. Paul.

Registration.

The Registration Court for registering the Manhood Suffrage voters is in session. If you have not registered make it a point to go and have your name put on the list. The court closes to night (Friday) at nine o'clock. Saturday it will be to late.

Every British subject over twenty-one years, who has lived in the province one year, in the municipality three months, and in the riding thirty days is eligible to register.

But he must register or he can't vote!
Go and register! Others can't do this for you!

Register! Then work for the liberal candidate.

The Choir is Entertained.

The boys of St. Mary Magdalene's choir, 22 in number, were entertained by Mrs. J. J. Fennell at her residence, Dundas st. on Tuesday night last and from the report of the boys they enjoyed themselves immensely. There was an abundance of good things to eat and drink and to say that the boys did them justice is a mild way of expressing the facts. The programme, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, sleight-of-hand, and led verdamain, was furnished by the Anson family, and was much applauded by the boys. After singing God Save the King, the boys gave three cheers for their hostess and went home highly pleased with their first entertainment.

Snow shovels, ice spuds, coal sifters, cross cut saws and axes cheap at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

Herbageum
The Best for Stock
50c. at
Wallace's Drug Store.



CHOOSE.

The easy way to choose a suit is to come where the greatest variety of styles abound and that place is here. The more particular you are about your Clothes the more you will enjoy looking at these master pieces of the tailor's art. Every detail in cut, make and trimmings shows plainly the excellence of our

CLOTHING

Our prices will at once convince you that we are a fair house to do business with. We begin the good work at \$3.50 for a splendid Tweed Suit, and give you lots of chances for suit satisfaction before we quit at \$15.00.

We invite you to inspect our stock, now as we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

"Lawrence Kirk" snuffboxes, first made at a place of that name in Kincardineshire, were the ingenious invention of one Sanday, a cripple, who made his own tools. Instead of taking out a patent he confided the secret of cutting them, hinges and all, from the solid wood to a joiner in the village, who in a few years grew rich, while Sanday died in poverty. Special tools are of course required for this work, and the mystery of their formation is carefully maintained. These curious snuffboxes are generally made of plain wood, and the actual cost of the material, with paint and varnish, is about threepence. In early times they sold readily for £2 12s. 6d. and ladies' workboxes of similar construction for £25.—London Chronicle.

A Hint to Smokers.

In an article on the hygiene of smoking published in the Munich Medical Weekly by Dr. J. Bamberger he says the injury that may follow the use of tobacco differs with the manner of smoking. Those who use a mouthpiece, or, if not, are careful not to keep the end of the cigar saturated with saliva, are much less apt to suffer from the absorption of the various products of the burning tobacco. "Dry smokers" run much less risk of harming themselves than those who chew the ends of their cigars. Dr. Bamberger suggests that a bit of absorbent cotton saturated with chloride of iron be placed in the holder, and he claims by doing this some of the harmful products of combustion are rendered innocuous.

Miserable Creatures.

"Talking of matrimony," said the sage, "there are two sorts of men who are equally miserable specimens."
"And they are?"
"The fellow who says he's sorry he ever married and the fellow who says he's glad he never did."

Impossible Ambidexterity.

Speaker—I defy any one in this audience to mention a single action that I can perform with my right hand that I cannot do equally well with my left. Voice From the Gallery—Put yer left hand in yer right hand trousers pocket!

No Free Advice.

Patient—Doctor, what do you do when you have a cold in the head?
Doctor—Well, madam, I sneeze most of the time.

Conversation is an art in which a man has all mankind for competitors.—Emerson.

Better Than Text Books.

A system that develops a fine sense of honor is worth more than all the text books can teach. It is more valuable than calculus or logarithms, Sanskrit or early Saxon forms, Greek roots or Roman history. Honor means honesty, fearlessness, courtesy and fidelity to the standards set by conscience. No college can teach anything better or higher.

T. B. Wallace is selling the highest quality of everything in the drug line. 2 oz Bland's iron tonic price 25c, 3 cakes oatmeal soap 10c, Baby's own soap 25c box Mennen's Talcum powder 25c, a 20c and 25c quality tooth brush for 15c, 3 packages Diamond, Turkish, Standard or Rexall dyes for 25c, genuine Wells and Richardson's butter color 15c, 6 lbs chemically pure sulphur 25c, 12 lbs grocer's sulphur and everything advertised in the Express, fresh and good at the Red Cross Drug store.

NAPANEE.

MADILL BROS.

NAPANEE.

Ladies' Jackets and Dress Goods

TWO INTERESTING
ITEMS
FOR THIS WEEK.

Clearing of the balance of our entire Stock of Ladies' Jackets is something worth consideration. The ladies of Napanee and vicinity know exactly what it is to purchase a Jacket at Madill's. In buying a garment here you buy it with our guarantee as being just as we represent it to be, for style, fit, neatness and finish. Our Garments cannot be surpassed. These Jackets are Canadian made, patterned after the latest New York Styles, therefore consider the half price proposition which is a big money saver.



4022

Children's Ulsters in Fawn Cheviot, all sizes, from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Ladies' Black Cheviot | \$ 7.00 for | \$3.50. |
| Ladies' Black Cheviot | 10.00 for | 5.00. |
| Ladies' Black Cheviot with capes | 13.00 for | 6.50. |
| Ladies' Black Kersey | 16.00 for | 8.00. |
| Ladies' Black Covert | 17.00 for | 8.50. |
| Ladies' Black Kersey, with capes | 20.00 for | 10.00. |

Children's Ulsters, in Navy Cheviot, all sizes from \$2.50 to \$4.00.



4020

Dress Goods at Exceptional Figures

Never in our history have we offered Dress Goods, at figures to equal this. The balance of goods left from our Big Dress Goods Sale some seven or eight weeks ago, is now being cleared at almost half. This is a golden opportunity to secure something for practically nothing. Don't miss it, for this is a chance of a lifetime.

Table No. 1—375 yards Tweeds etc.==Unequalled
Price 35c. a yard.

Table No. 2—500 Choice Selections,==Unequalled
Price 50c. a yard.

Table No. 3—375 Choicest Tweeds etc.==Unequalled
Price 75c. a yard.



REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL

CAN'T
YOU
RECOGNIZE
YOUR
CHANCE?

\$16

A
BARGAIN
IN
BLACK SERGE
OR
VENETIAN
SUITS

Merchant
Tailor.
JAS. WALTERS,
Napanee.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council met at 11 a.m. on Monday to organize for the year. Each member subscribed to the oath of qualification and of office. On motion the following Standing Committees were appointed:

Finance—Dr. Simpson, Chairman; W. J. Normile, G. H. Williams.

Streets—G. H. Williams, Chairman; W. J. Normile, A. S. Kimmerly.

Fire, Water and Light—A. S. Kimmerly, Chairman; Dr. Simpson, C. A. Graham.

Town Property—W. J. Normile, Chairman; C. A. Graham, G. H. Williams.

Poor and Sanitary—H. Meng, Chairman; W. J. Normile, C. A. Graham.

Police—C. A. Graham, Chairman; H. Meng, G. H. Williams.

Printing and By-law—H. Meng, Chairman; C. A. Graham, Dr. Simpson.

Council adjourned until 7:30 p.m.

Council Chamber.

Napanee, Jan 8th, 1905.

The new Council met for the first time in regular session on Monday evening.

Mayor-elect Lawry was in the chair.

Members present—Councillors: Dr. Simpson, Williams, Graham, Kimmerly, Normile and Meng.

A communication was read from the County Treasurer, which in relation was as follows:

Communication from F. C. Kennedy, Treasurer, in relation to the erection of a new fire engine light plant at Chilton, was read.

Moved and seconded that the Clerk communicate with him and acknowledge receipt of same.

Communication from C. S. Ryval, asking for the appointment of C. W. Conway as a Fire Engine, was received and read.

Communication from J. H. Robertson, wishing to borrow the sum of \$1000.00, was received and read.

Communication from J. H. Robertson, wishing to borrow the sum of \$1000.00, was received and read.

Communication from D. M. McIntyre, Kinsman General Hospital, asking for a grant for the usual grant of \$500.00, was received and read.

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sum of \$50.00 be granted.

Communication from W. A. Grange, member of the Napanee Gas Co., re the lighting of the streets by gas, was placed on the agenda of the Fire, Water and Light committee to report at next meeting.

Communication from R. A. Crockery, re being assessed on his salary \$900.00, was placed in the hands of the Finance committee to report at next meeting.

Communication from John T. Grange, asking to be appointed Auditor for 1905, was laid on the table.

A lengthy communication was read from Thos. J. Murphy, Mayor of Toronto, re B. H. F. L. Co., was on motion ordered to be returned.

The Treasurer's statement was presented and adopted.

By-law to appoint auditors was filed in with the names of John T. Grange and A. Alexander, at a salary of \$15.00 each.

By-law to appoint Chief Engineer and assistant, was filed in with the names of C. W. Conway \$20.00, and Stas Woodcock \$15.00.

J. P. Hody was appointed school trustee for the term of three years.

By-law to appoint Town Solicitor, was filed in with the name of W. S. J. Livingston, at a salary of \$75.00.

Coun. Meigs gave notice that he would in the near future introduce a By-law to be drawn up by the solicitor for the proper lighting of the town.

Mr. Williams said he approached by some Bellville people who were anxious to build a cement factory here, and asked the Council call a special meeting for this purpose, as they could be present on short notice.

The Fire, Water and Light committee were instructed to find out what a gong would cost for the chief engineer's house, and report at next meeting.

Coun. Graham thought that something should be done immediately to give the people light, as he understood that every member of the Council had promised the electors to do this, and he put the matter off any longer.

Coun. Williams thought that if the Napanee Electric Light Co. were approached in a proper way that an agreement could be reached, and that they would attempt to light the town to the satisfaction of the people.

ACCOUNTS

The following accounts were ordered paid:

G. T. R. freight 57; Doyle & Son, \$26.18; Pollard Printing Co. \$2.40; T. S. Henry, \$2.00; C. A. Waiters, \$3.65; F. C. Vandyke, \$22.30; Rathbun Co. 7th; F. L. Hooper, \$2.70; Madden Bros. \$50.50; Municipal Ward, \$2.73.

The following accounts were referred:

Guthrie Barent Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto, \$52.25; Napanee Express \$50.50.

The Treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$5.135.91.

Mr. Graham thought that steps should be taken to find out where gasoline is kept in different places throughout the town. He was of the opinion that the law forbade it being kept within the limits.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to prepare a By-law governing the erection of buildings within the fire limits.

Council adjourned.

Saws, axes, cant hooks and handles cheap at GREY LION HARDWARE.

Tea and Coffee.

If you have not tested our strictly high grade Tea and Coffee we will ask you to do so, we contend that they have no rival in the market. Our 25c tea is noted for its drawing quality.

THE COXALL CO.

The Carbo Magnetic Razors never require grinding, will shave for years without honing, Carbo Magnetic Scissors hold their edge for years. Every pair warranted.

BOYLE & SON.



Price 50c. a yard.

Table No. 3—375 Choicest Tweeds etc.,--Unequalled Price 75c. a yard.

FLANNELETTE AND WOOL BLANKETS,

Items to be considered this zero weather.

We have still in stock a good selection, and a good selection of prices.

Flannelette Blankets in Grey and White, at from 75c. to \$1.50 per pair.

White Wool Blankets, all sizes, at from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per pair.

Grey Wool Blankets, all sizes, at from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per pair.

Our White Goods Sale is now in full swing. Come and inspect our beautiful selection of

White Goods, Etc., Etc.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

A. E. PAUL

extends an invitation to all his old customers, and any new ones to visit him at his

NEW STORE

(Pollard's Old Stand.)

where they will be able to secure any and everything found in an Up-to-Date Bookstore.

About FEBRUARY 15th watch for a

Great Clearing Sale of Wallpaper

AT OUR NEW PREMISES.

A. E. PAUL.

sum of \$50.00 be granted.

Communication from W. A. Grange manager of the Napanee Gas Co., re the lighting of the streets by gas, was placed in the hands of the Fire, Water and Light committee to report at next meeting.

Communication from R. A. Crockery, re being assessed on his salary \$900.00, was left in the hands of the Finance committee to report at next meeting.

Communication from John T. Grange, asking to be appointed Auditor for 1905, was laid on the table.

A lengthy communication was read from Thos. Urquhart, Mayor of Toronto, re Bell Telephone Co., was on motion ordered to be returned.

The Treasurer's statement was presented and adopted.

By-law to appoint two auditors was filled in with the names of John T. Grange and A. Alexander, at a salary of \$15.00 each.

By-law to appoint Chief Engineer and assistant, was filled in with the names of C. W. Conway \$20.00, and Silas Woodcock \$15.00.

J. P. Hanley was appointed school trustee for the term of three years.

By-law to appoint Town Solicitor, was filled in with the name of W. S. Harrington, at a salary of \$75.00.

Coun. Meng gave notice that he would in the near future introduce a By-law, to be drawn up by the solicitor, for the proper lighting of the town.

Mr. Williams had been approached by some Belleville people who were anxious to build a canning factory here, and asked that the Council call a special meeting for this purpose, as they could be present on short notice.

The Fire, Water and Light committee were instructed to find out what a gong would cost for the chief engineer's house, and report at next meeting.

Coun. Graham thought that some thing should be done immediately to give the people light, as he understood that every member of the Council had promised the electors to do this, and not put this matter off any longer.

Coun. Williams thought that if the Napanee Electric Light Co. were approached in a proper way that an agreement could be reached, and that they would attempt to light the town to the satisfaction of the people.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid:

G. T. R. freight 57c; Boyle & Son, \$26.18; Pollard Printing Co., \$2.40; T. S. Henry, \$2.00; C. A. Waiters, \$3.65; F. E. Vanuven, \$22.30; Rathbun Co., 70c; F. L. Hooper, \$2.70; Madden Bros., \$50.50; Municipal World, \$2.73.

The following accounts were referred:

Gutta Percha Rubber Mfg. Co., Toronto, \$52.25; Napanee Express \$50.50.

The Treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$5.135.91.

Mr. Graham thought that steps should be taken to find out where gasoline is kept in different places throughout the town. He was of the opinion that the law forbid it being kept within the limits.

On motion the Clerk was instructed to prepare a By-law governing the erection of buildings within the fire limits.

Council adjourned.

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BOYLE & SON.



Price 50c. a yard.

Table No. 3—375 Choicest Tweeds etc.,--Unequalled Price 75c. a yard.

FLANNELETTE AND WOOL BLANKETS,

Items to be considered this zero weather.

We have still in stock a good selection, and a good selection of prices.

Flannelette Blankets in Grey and White, at from 75c. to \$1.50 per pair.

White Wool Blankets, all sizes, at from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per pair.

Grey Wool Blankets, all sizes, at from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per pair.

Our White Goods Sale is now in full swing. Come and inspect our beautiful selection of

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NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE.

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extends an invitation to all his old customers, and any new ones to visit him at his

NEW STORE

(Pollard's Old Stand.)

where they will be able to secure any and everything found in an Up-to-Date Bookstore.

About FEBRUARY 15th watch for a

Great Clearing Sale of Wallpaper

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